TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

OUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 18.

ANT SPIRIT IS CESSARY NOW IN THIS WORLD

sident Harding Praises il War Hero at Memo= l Celebration in Gen= l's Birthplace.

[illegible] world today needs something [illegible] spirit of Ulysses S. Grant. Pres= [illegible] Harding declared in an ad= [illegible] at exercises commemorating [illegible] anniversary of the birth at [illegible] Pleasant [illegible] of the great [illegible] leader.

"In [illegible] something [illegible] the Presi= [illegible] said, "in the magnanimity of [illegible] the dogged, persistent, un= [illegible] Grant in warfare—the un= [illegible] Grant—would [illegible] helpful in the world today. [illegible] great world struggle, which we [illegible] reasonably designate the civil [illegible] western civilization, and in [illegible] so splendidly and help= [illegible] peoples and [illegible] prostrate [illegible] speedily knowing [illegible] way to the [illegible] restoration. [illegible] help but to revive that some= [illegible] the spirit with which Grant [illegible] victory, something of his [illegible] to peaceful, [illegible] he heeded the res= [illegible] and hastened the return to [illegible] and happiness, without [illegible] there can be no abiding

Would Approve Arm Limits

[illegible] know his cherishment of [illegible] intimate [illegible] intimate horrors of [illegible] can well believe he [illegible] have approved of all that [illegible] has so recently [illegible] among nations in lift= [illegible] burdens of armament and [illegible] understandings which [illegible] I know he [illegible] have approved, because we [illegible] no independence, we [illegible] none of the nationality for [illegible] fought, but we have [illegible] the assurances of peace, [illegible] the supreme yearning of [illegible] heart.

"If [illegible] years since Grant gar= [illegible] with magnanimity. [illegible] years since he laid down the [illegible] author's pen and [illegible] one and only surrender. [illegible] is secure. The republic [illegible] forgotten [illegible] will not for=

Revolutionary Spirit Ousted.

[illegible] here of new republics have [illegible] their flags and democracy [illegible] the many avenues of liberty [illegible] justice more secure. [illegible] Meanwhile has made [illegible] advances that there has [illegible] a divinity pointing the way. [illegible] that very civilization, more [illegible] than entrenched, was [illegible] to the World war and in [illegible] aftermath established order [illegible] assailed and revolution [illegible] threatened throughout the [illegible] own land the enemies [illegible] more threatening [illegible] without. Greed and an= [illegible] dismayed. But a calm [illegible] gives every reassurance. [illegible] centuries of modern civili= [illegible] could not have been builded [illegible] nations which are false. A [illegible] and a half of gratifying [illegible] achievement dates from [illegible] centuries of the founding [illegible] and their firm structure [illegible] erected by the patriots whom [illegible] commanded, and will be held [illegible] the patriotic citizenship of [illegible] today and the grateful [illegible] of the morrow.

[illegible] be proclaimed the doc= [illegible] discernment at Ap= [illegible] believed in a nation [illegible] a righteous cause." [illegible] declared. "But no ag= [illegible] was in his breast.

Lincoln Revealed Genius

[illegible] must reverse his military [illegible] though its development [illegible] those miracles of grim [illegible] be continued. "No one [illegible] pick him in youth or [illegible] of his early career [illegible] for the great [illegible] responsibility and [illegible] the latent [illegible] was a flash of [illegible] trophy of [illegible] determina= [illegible] revelation of [illegible] Appomattox he [illegible] magnanimous who [illegible] had fought [illegible] grim warrior [illegible] peace. He [illegible] nor humiliate, [illegible] sense of surpassing [illegible] not be ungracious [illegible]

[illegible] was himself the supreme [illegible] American opportunity," [illegible] declared standing be= [illegible] birthplace, amid [illegible] humble surroundings of his obscure boy= [illegible] one doubts if three= [illegible] century ago anyone [illegible] have so much here for the [illegible] of a century. We [illegible] a few, even today, who [illegible] small-town mission to be piti= [illegible] unscientific. And yet this [illegible] country furnished in [illegible] S. Grant and Henry C. Cor= [illegible] of the lieutenant generals [illegible] been commissioned in all [illegible] history.

[illegible] had ever less likelihood to [illegible] than his unpromising and [illegible] beginning. There was [illegible] question of mediocrity in his [illegible] temperament and even the steadfast= [illegible] in his [illegible] manhood was [illegible] with failure. But there was [illegible] substance of quality and he [illegible] grew [illegible] engaged in the free= [illegible] democracy."

d Ex-Mayoress s Willing to Run

Mary McFadden, 80, who [illegible] world fame while mayor of [illegible] Springs, Ohio, with her [illegible] sweeping crusade on boot= [illegible] male vamps, speeders and [illegible] ammon pests, announced she [illegible] to stage a political come= [illegible] this same broom to the [illegible] at Columbus, wield it [illegible] politicians who inhabit the [illegible] sanctuary and rejuvenate [illegible] ment "of the people, by the [illegible] and for the people."

Society of Henpecked Husbands, Starting in 3897 B. C., to Convene

The place for holding the annual meeting of the "Ancient and honorable international order of Henpecked Husbands," an organization having headquarters at Sowerby near Bradford, England, is being kept a strict secret. Last year's meeting, to insure freedom from wifely interference, was held at an isolated spot on Blackstone Edge Moors.

Much time will be required at this year's gathering for the consideration of a long list of applications for membership, as each candidate must be severely cross-examined regarding his fitness to be dubbed "well and truly hen-pecked." The organization's stationery declares the order dates back to 3897 B. C.

NUPTIAL KISS OF COUPLE IS HEARD BY RADIO OWNERS

A nuptial kiss, planted 5,000 feet in the clouds above Times Square, in New York, was broadcasted from the cockpit of a speeding airplane to the ears of thousands of radio fans when Miss Sarah Cokefair, Brooklyn nurse, and Albert P. Schaske, athletic director of the Veterans' Mountain Camp, became bride and bridegroom.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," performed the ceremony. Lieut. Bert Acosta piloted the party in a Fokker half-moon biplane and at the appropriate moment affixed his signature to the marriage document and turned his back on the bridal kiss.

Each detail of the ceremony, except the blush was transmitted to radio fans by apparatus on the plane.

Would Sell Farm Products Abroad

Sale of surplus agricultural products to foreign countries was suggested as a means of bringing higher prices to farmers by Carl Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address before the convention of the Mississippi Valley association.

The speaker urged his auditors to "find foreign markets for the farmers' surplus crops by the skillful use of credits."

"The splendid and almost instantaneous rise in the price of corn and wheat," Mr. Vrooman asserted, "resulting from our gift of $20,000,000 worth of grain to Russia shows unmistakably how nearly the bull factors have come to overcoming the bear factors in our terminal markets and hence how easy it would have been at any time during the past year to raise the price of our farm products up to the cost of production, by selling—not all—but a reasonable percentage of our surpluses abroad on credits."

"If everybody in the corn belt would boost corn, as every man, woman and child in the South boosts cotton, we long since would have found a way to dig ourselves out of the hole we are in. Even the boll wevil is said to have put his shoulder to the wheel in the South last year and by reducing the surplus to have done more than any other single agency to help boost the price of cotton."

Lady Astor Talks to Blind Veterans

"I only wish people who object to a league for peace could see you. Then those who say America should live aloof and for itself would realize that America can't do it," said Lady Astor in a brief address to the blinded service men at the Evergreen school for the blind in Baltimore.

"My advice to you is to forget it if you can," she said. "Don't let everybody be sorry for you. If you've got a trouble, do not let it get fastened on you.

"I'd rather be blind than have the disposition of some people. There is nothing that will keep us so unhappy as utter selfishness. That will keep you from the happiness you ought to have. You must say 'I own today.' You must say that. I cannot tell about tomorrow, but I own today. There is one way to get happiness; tell yourself that you are going to keep out unhappy thoughts."

CITY ELECTION WON BY CORRESPONDENCE

Conducting his campaign by correspondence, Roger Bailey, student at Washington university and member of the football team, was elected city attorney of Sikeston, Mo., in a recent non-partisan election. Bailey polled 558 out of a total of 886 votes. His opponent was Walter E. Gresham.

Mr. Bailey, who is 22, is a Republican. He gained popularity while playing football for Sikeston high school. He entered Washington University in 1918 and will be graduated in June. He has been admitted to the bar.

SWEDISH KING HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

King Gustav of Sweden was painfully injured when the automobile in which he was going from Nice to Geneva was struck by a machine owned by a prominent Geneva banker. King's chamberlain was thrown from the car and badly injured. The king suffered injury to his side.

Harding to "Camp Out"

If President Harding visits the Pacific coast this Summer as he is planning to do, he will "camp out" in Muir woods, a magnificent collection of California's giant redwoods, within a short distance of San Francisco, in Marin county. This became known through arrangements being made at the army quartermaster depot to furnish tents for the presidential party.

VETERANS OUT FOR CONGRESS NEXT ELECTION

More Ex-Soldiers of World War Fame Seek to Join 30 Now Seated in Lower House.

Veterans of the world war are expected to increase their representation in the national house of representatives from 30 to at least 75 as a result of the November elections.

Four years after the armistice, with ex-service men re-established in their home communities and the bonus a vital issue, veteran candidates are daily springing up in every state. In nearly every one of the 435 congressional districts in the United States, one or more veterans have announced their candidacies either for the Republican or Democratic nominations.

16 Were in World War

The 30 World war veterans now members of the house are: Roy G. Fitzgerald and John C. Speaks of Ohio; Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan; B. Carroll Reece and Lon A. Scott of Tennessee; Marvin Jones and Tom Connally of Texas; Lester D. Volk, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Ogden L. Mills, Thomas J. Ryan and Martin C. Ansorge of New York; Louis A. Frothingham, John J. Rogers and A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts; Walter F. Lineberger and Phil D. Swing of California; Lamar Jeffers of Alabama; Carl Hayden of Arizona; John E. Rankin of Mississippi; Harry B. Hawes of Missouri; John Philip Hill of Maryland; A. L. Bulwinkle of North Carolina; William H. Kilpatrick of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Stoll and John J. McSwain of South Carolina; Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota; Albert Johnson of Washington, and Frank L. Greene of Vermont.

Fifty-seven years after the close of the Civil war only two veterans of that conflict remain in the house whereas 40 years ago they held a substantial majority in that body.

Boys of '61 Have Seats

The two are Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina, who wore the gray and Henry Z. Osborne of California, who wore the blue. The former, who is 81 years old, enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861 at the age of 20. Osborne, who is 74, enlisted in the Union army at 16.

Altogether there are 48 war veterans in the present house membership of 435.

There are but two World war veterans in the senate—Davis Elkins of West Virginia, who was elected in November, 1918, while still in France, and Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, who was a lieutenant commander in the navy, stationed at New York.

There are but two Civil war veterans in the senate—Knute Nelson of Minnesota, and Francis E. Warren of Wyoming.

One Gale Blows Silo Off Base and Another Blows It Back Again

The wind blew the silo of Henry Wieland, legless Wisconsin farmer, three feet off its foundation two weeks ago. It teetered on the insecure base, Wieland was wondering whether he should push the silo over or try to skid it back.

Later a gale swept over this section. The silo swung half about and went squarely on its own platform.

DAIRY HERD AVERAGES 1,000 POUNDS BUTTER

A Wisconsin dairy herd has at last hit the mark at which dairymen have long been aiming. The ideal was to produce a herd of dairy cattle which would yield an average of 1,000 pounds of butter a year for each cow, and this record has just been achieved by a herd of 17 cows on the farm of Gustave Pabst at Dousman, Wis. The herd has just completed a 365 days' test and has yielded a total of 17,035 pounds of butter, an average of 1,002 pounds for each cow, according to a report in the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

FARM BUREAU HEAD DIVULGES TARIFF POLICY

J. R. Howard Wants Protection for Agricultural Products Equal to That for Manufacturers' Output.

The American Farm Bureau federation is insistent that no tariff be passed which will discriminate against the American farmer. The farm bureau goes even further and will ask for farm products just as high a protective tariff as the manufacturer of raw products receives. President J. R. Howard, back from a series of tariff conferences in Washington, announces the farm bureau tariff policy as follows:

"It is generally conceded that the present administration is a protective one, and that the new tariff will be protective. This being true, the American Farm Bureau federation must see to it that agriculture receives its just recognition. Many of our agricultural commodities are produced in surplus and we must meet world markets. This is particularly true of cotton, wheat, corn and vegetable oils. On such commodities as these a tariff is only helpful in securing a price stabilization.

Our Surplus Corn.

"Our largest and most important crop is perhaps corn. We always have produced a surplus of it. It is not infrequent, however, for a cargo of corn to be brought into one of our ports from Argentina and used as a leverage to depress the market out of all proportion to the volume of corn brought in. Hence, while we meet the world market on corn, on the long swing a tariff which would prevent dumping would eliminate to some extent violent temporary and uneconomic market fluctuations. The same is true of a large number of other products.

"The American farmers are perhaps more interested in vegetable oil than in any other one commodity, because it is a product or by-product of cotton, corn, live stock and milk. The present tariff bill carries a tariff on cocoanut and some other vegetable oils, but it allows copra, which is dry cocoanut from which oil is pressed, to come in free. The result would be, of course, that any benefit from tariff on cocoanut oil would be violated.

An "Even-up" Policy.

"Using this as an example we have determined a policy by which we will demand that if cocoanut oil is protected then the products from which cocoanut oil might be extracted must also be protected. If, on the other hand, cocoanut oil, or the products from which it is made, one or both, are unprotected, then the products which are manufactured from that oil must also be on the free list. The principal of these products is soap, which carries from five to 30 per cent protection. This principle, illustrated by the oil schedule, will apply to hide and leather goods and all other commodities.

"So far as high or low schedule may be concerned, the farmer probably has much more to lose by high tariff on the things which he buys than he could ever hope to gain by any tariff on his own commodities. Our economists have all reported convincingly on that point. There may possibly be some exceptions to it.

"The farm bureau stands for tariff on agricultural products equivalent to the tariff granted to the manufacturers of our products. The farmer will submit to no tariff which works either directly or indirectly to the disadvantage of agriculture."

To Honor Whitlock in French Academy

Brand Whitlock, war time ambassador to Belgium, will be made a member of the French Academy of Letters of Belgium on May 20, it is announced. He will be the fourth foreigner admitted to the academy, the others being Gabriele D'Annunzio, Italian poet; M. Valloton, Switzerland, and the Countess Noailles, French poetess.

RADIO WILL BRING WORLD TO FARMER'S HOME AND FIRESIDE

In a letter dated 1826 the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, refused permission of the school house for a debate on the question whether railroads were practical. This is what the board had to say on the subject

You are welcome to the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telephones are impossibilities and rank infidelity; there is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour, He would have clearly foretold thru His holy prophets . . . It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell.

What would the members of that school board have said of a proposed debate on the possibilities of radio, the invention which now has the people by the ears?

Radio telegraphy is more than 20 years old, but radio telephony, in its present form, is a recent product of genius. A year ago there were scarcely 50,000 receiving sets in the United States. A recent estimate places the number now in use at more than half a million, and there are sending stations of sufficient power to cover the entire area under favorable conditions.

The suddenness with which radio has developed is little less astonishing to many of the people of today than a puffing railroad locomotive would have been to the school board of Lancaster a year after writing the letter quoted above.

Concerts in 600,000 Homes.

Secretary Hoover says there are 600,000 American homes where the radio concerts are a part of the evening's entertainment. A year ago there were no regular schedules for sending out the wireless concerts.

What is the character of these evening entertainments? First, there is the bedtime story for the child told by a speaker who understands children. Then comes the weather report, the stock market report, late news of the day in abbreviated form and announcements of programs for the following days. This completed, the evening's entertainment begins.

Rural mail delivery, telephones, electric lights and the automobile have made the farm home and the small town residence the most desirable places to live. Now comes radio to add marvelously to the happiness of country life. With this new invention it is possible for the whole world to be brought to the door of a home miles away from cities.

Radio broadcasting, which is now being done largely by manufacturers as an experimental accessory to the development of the art, will undoubtedly be undertaken as a public service, the details of which will have to be worked out.

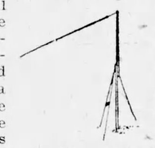
Construction For Wireless Messages.

For receiving wireless messages the best aerial is constructed by stringing a single copper wire from one high point about 100 feet away, to a cleat on the house near the room where the set is to be placed. The wire can be either bare or insulated, since wireless waves traveling at the enormous speed of 180,000 miles a second, will penetrate anything, whether it be wood, brick or concrete. The further end of the aerial wire should be placed as high as possible, as the distance over which messages can be received depends on the height. It should be at least 40 feet high and 80 feet if facilities permit. A tall tree in the top of which a wooden mast or a pipe mast has been erected in order to lift the wires above the branches makes an excellent aerial. A windmill provides a ready anchor if trees are not in the right location. Or if neither of these sources can be used, a simple mast built on the corner of the barn or other building will do nicely.

AN EVENING AT HOME WITH RADIO

The wire should be insulated from all trees, buildings or other wires. This is important from the standpoint of safety and efficient operation.

At the end nearest the house a second wire is attached to the aerial wire and is carried down and through the wall or window into the room. On the outside a small "lightning-gap" should be arranged as a protection to the instruments. One way to make this gap and connect it to the proper wires is shown in the sketch.



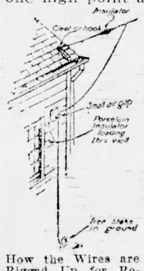
What to Use Inside.

Inside the house is a tuning coil, a detector and a pair of phones, the latter used to slip over the ears to hear the sounds.

The tuning coil is merely 50 or more turns of insulated magnet wire wound around a fiber or cardboard tube. By varying the amount of wire used the set is "tuned" or adjusted to give the loudest and clearest sound from any particular station.

The detector, which in the smaller sets consists of a fine steel wire resting lightly on a piece of galena ore, takes the electric waves as they come in and translates them into other waves that can be heard in the telephone receivers.

The last item is the "ground." This may be a wire connected to the cold water system or it may be a piece of screening or netting buried several feet under ground. Some have even found a well or cistern to give excellent results as a ground.



How the Wires are Rigged Up for Receiving Messages.

Leading Radio Stations

Atlanta	Madison
Buffalo	Medford
Chicago	Minneapolis
Cincinnati	Newark
Columbus	New York
Dallas	Pittsburgh
Davenport	Reno
Denver	San Francisco
Detroit	Schenectady
Kansas City	Seattle
Lincoln	Springfield
Los Angeles	Washington

EXPERIENCE IS BEST ON FARM

Kansas Agricultural Board Issues Warning Against Visionary Schemes.

A warning against the advancement of visionary agricultural schemes that might react to the disadvantage of the farmer has been issued by the Kansas state board of agriculture.

"We must not place too much reliance on any remedies other than those developed by the farmers themselves," said the statement signed by Secretary J. C. Mohler. "Methods resulting from years of experience, under which the country's business is conducted systematically, cannot be replaced in a day or a year with something better.

"Self-styled economists, professional friends of the farmer and propagandists have seized upon the depression in agriculture as a means of access to press and platform to expound widely different methods of rescuing the industry from the direful fate which they profess to see impending. Many have been visionary, some vicious. In the avalanche of panaceas, cure-alls and remedies that have descended upon us to confuse, mystify and disturb, we must not lose sight of the most essential thing of all—individual responsibility in improving conditions through matters largely under individual control.

"The individual farmer, as the individual in other industries, can rest assured that the degree of his success, hereafter as heretofore, will depend upon the brains mixed with the business. Better farm management is a medium through which each farmer may improve his situation.

"Today we need to steady down, to count our blessings, to forget the past except as it may teach us useful lessons, and turn to the future with a determination that its hopes and aspirations shall be abundantly realized through hard work and capable management. Let us all use good horse sense, industry, patience and moderation."

Another Parley Is Predicted by Root

Results of the Washington arms conference were analyzed by Elihu Root in an address in Washington as constituting not only a great stride in the direction of world peace but also an important beginning in the work of giving to the family of nations an authentic code of international law.

Speaking before the American Society of International Law, the former secretary of state and delegate to the Washington conference declared that, both in its decisions regarding China and its agreement for regulation of submarine and poison gas warfare, the conference had made important advances toward development of a virile law of nations. China, he said, had been brought a step nearer to full benefits of sovereignty while the authority of the great powers had been pooled behind an explicit submarine law.

Movement of Earth Will Cause Quakes

Information from astronomical source indicates a northward movement of the earth's crust in northern California, which may result in ruptures and elastic recoil or earthquakes, Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the geo-physical laboratory of Carnegie institute, told the National Academy of Sciences.

Co-operative studies are being made, Day said, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the United States coast and geodetic survey, the United States geological survey, the geological departments of the University of California and the California Institute of Technology and the bureau of standards for the purpose of gathering accurate data bearing upon these earth movements.

FINDS SCHOOL WHIP THAT REALLY HURTS

Two whips resembling the "cat-o'-nine-tails" of old, capable of inflicting cruel punishment upon childish flesh, are on exhibition at the offices of the Indiana state board of education.

The lashes were confiscated at the St. Michael's independent Polish school at East Chicago, says E. B. Wetherow, state school inspector, who said the conditions of the whips indicated they had been used in punishing pupils. The first was taken by the Lake county attendance officer who, upon his return to the school, found that it had been replaced and confiscated the other.

There is no law to prevent the use of whips in schools, notwithstanding that such practice is contrary to public policy.

SCHOOL WOULD STOP CIGARET SMOKING

A campaign against cigaret smoking has been inaugurated at Brownell junior high school of Cleveland. A court of the student council has been appointed which sentences those found guilty to "take a shower bath and spend the rest of the day in clean overalls and a jacket." Consequently, the council reports, cigaret smoking around the building and grounds has decreased.

KING OF BRITAIN OWNS MOST ORDERLY SALOON

It has been discovered that an English saloon with the best record for orderliness is owned by King George.

It is a typical country inn, called "The Feathers," at Dersingham, on the royal Sandringham estate.

It never has been necessary to eject any customer there and the police never have received complaints concerning it.

On the king's ground are many saloons but "The Feathers" is his personal property.

TWO FACTIONS IN CHINA FIGHT FOR CHIEF CITY

Southern Army Has Advantage in Battle Being Waged Between Chinese Forces for Peking.

Martial law exists in Peking, the capital of China, as the result of the war being fought between rival factions for the possession of the city. The battle was still raging on Monday with the advantage apparently going to the forces of General Wu Pei-Fu, driving toward the capital from the South.

His object is said to be to push forward and capture Peking with a view to controlling affairs from the capital. Chang Tso-Lin, in a declaration asserted that Wu Pei-Fu was ambitious to become a Chinese Napoleon. He declared that peace would not be possible until Wu Pei-Fu was captured and held prisoner on some island, like Napoleon. When Wu Pei-Fu was captured, Chang Tso-Lin said he was willing to resign and assist in abolishing the Chinese system of military dictators.

Advices from the center of the fighting, 12 miles southwest of the city, were that General Wu was forcing the soldiers of General Chang Tso-Lin from Changsintien, and that the tide of battle was rolling eastward toward the southern walls of Peking.

Heavy gunfire broke out to the east of Changsintien Sunday evening, continuing intermittently all night.

Artillery firing in the sector south of Peking became more intense toward midnight, and a small part of General Chang Tso-Lin's army retreated toward the southwest walls of Peking.

Americans Ask Ships.

The American legation has requested Washington to send another warship to Tientsin.

President Hsu Shih Chang, in consequence of the hostilities, Sunday issued three proclamations, calling attention to the serious consequences to China which might result from the jeopardizing of foreign interests.

The first proclamation said the Chinese people were terrified, that merchants were suffering losses and the industry of the nation was demoralized. Therefore it was demanded that Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu immediately withdraw their armies.

The second proclamation declared that as Pekin was the capital of the nation peace and order must prevail. The gendarmerie under the direction of the chief of the metropolitan area must take adequate measures.

To Protect Foreigners.

Emphasis was laid in the third proclamation of the necessity to protect the lives and property of foreigners and for compliance with treaties with the powers. It was added that the Chinese railroad administration had sent a protest to the government asserting that the railroads of the country face bankruptcy in consequence of the suspension of traffic, and that this fact involves foreign obligation.

Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei Fu each has 50,000 men under fire or in position. Wu Pei Fu is bringing up reinforcements from the Yang H-Tse provinces. Chang Tso-Lin is sending forces from Mukden which soon will increase the total effectives to more than 100,000 on each side.

The commanders of the allied troops at Tientsin report they are ready to seize the Peking-Tientsin railroad if traffic is interrupted. The French cruiser Currana has arrived at Tientsin.

The residents of Peking feel safe, notwithstanding the booming of cannon heard from the direction of Changsintien. The gates of the city are heavily guarded. They are being kept open, but it is expected they will be closed in the event of any indication of a rush toward Peking by defeated troops.

The foreign legations, foreign business houses and institutions like the American board of missions, the Rockefeller institute and the American missions are flying the flags of their respective nations conspicuously. The streets of Peking Sunday were unusually animated with picturesque confusion among the people of many nations and vehicles and animals. Frequently stretchers, borne by coolies, were to be seen passing through the street with wounded from the fighting zone. Camels, carts and automobiles are being pressed into service to move valuables to places of safety.

Argentine Wheat Exceeds Estimate

A summary of foreign crop prospects, issued by the department of agriculture indicated that the wheat crop in Argentina would exceed the early official statement of 154,873,000 bushels, that in Australia official estimates placed production at 134,184,000 bushels and that in British India the outlook for the crop in general continued favorable.

The total Winter wheat acreage for 1921-22 for the countries for which data was said to be available—Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Canada, United States, British India, Algeria and Tunis—was said to aggregate 107,000,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent more than last year.

The Winter wheat crop in Europe and Northern Africa was said to be growing well, but heavy frosts and excessive rains had caused some damage to Fall wheat in Denmark and Germany and delayed Spring seeding.

In connection with the rye crop, the summary stated, the area sown in Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and the United States was about 25,000,000 acres, an increase of 12.1 per cent over last year.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SUSPICION is the obstacle in the way of success at Genoa. That is the long and short of it. The delegates do not trust each other, because the nations they represent do not trust other nations. There is no evidence of faith in God, no faith in man, no faith in the right course. What the conference needs is the Sermon on the Mount—the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer—seared into the souls of the delegates. The devil is there. He is represented by all the old European traditions of bitterness and war hatreds that have accumulated in the hearts of men for ages.

France suspects Germany and Germany strengthens the suspicion by combining with Russia. Germany is bitter against France. Great Britain wants Germany to prosper, for business reasons. France wants Germany to prosper just enough to pay her reparations and not enough to equip for another war. Germany has no army, but Russia has, and France's suspicion extends to Russia. Other smaller nations, created by the Versailles treaty and under the League of Nations, are vitally interested; they don't know where they stand. They also have suspicions. Italy has none too much faith in France. It is a nice mess, just the kind to please the devil.

Lloyd George Turns Pessimist.

Though the meeting was called as an economic conference Genoa has become headquarters for European politics. The thing that the United States feared has happened. Instead of dealing with matters concerning economic reconstruction the conference has revived old European sore spots and there is no unanimity of action. Lloyd George reigned for many days as the chief optimist at Genoa, but even he has become weak in the knees. Last week he lapsed into pessimism, and he did not hesitate to broadcast his state of mind. Evidently he wanted the United States to hear what he had to say.

Readers will recall the time, during the World war, when General Haig, hard-pressed on his end of the fighting line, made public the heroic announcement that the British army had its back to the wall. France hurried to his assistance, and it was not long before young Americans began to strengthen the weak places in the faltering line.

America Cannot Respond Now.

Lloyd George's pessimistic utterances sound like a call for help from the United States. The British premier has his back to the wall, all right, but Uncle Sam is not as willing to plunge into European politics as he was to get into the war and turn the Germans back.

Lady Astor, now in this country, thinks the United States ought to be represented at the conference. Doubtless Lloyd George thinks so, too. Under certain conditions they might be right. If this country could dominate the situation over there, with the single idea of bringing about the economic reconstruction of the world, there would be some reason for being there. Otherwise Uncle Sam is better at home.

Genoa and Washington in Contrast

Pessimism is poor psychology. The Genoa conference may yet accomplish something in the way of helping out world conditions, but before it does the delegates must throw overboard their suspicions and take on more faith.

The recent Washington conference was a success and accomplished what it set out to do because of the good faith of the American delegates and the spirit of fair play with which this country entered into the negotiations. Before asking sacrifices of other nations it was proposed to make some on its own account. As a result Secretary Hughes took the conference off its feet and astonished the world. As a further result there is a standing guarantee of peace among the nations concerned.

Villa Gets Into Politics.

Francisco Villa, Mexico's reformed bandit, soldier chieftain and cattle thief, has a new ambition. He has gone in for politics. He threatens to run for governor of his native state, Durango. And the ex-bandit's ambition is causing considerable worry in Mexico. The Obregon government is afraid of him.

It is a funny situation. It is felt that if Villa runs and the election is honest he will be hopelessly beaten. And it is feared that defeat would arouse his suspicious nature and start him on the warpath again. On the other hand, the election of the ex-bandit would be undesirable. Villa is like other illiterate men — smart enough to cause trouble but too ignorant to use good judgment.

Picketing the White House.

Want anything? Picket the White House. That is the method fanatics and disagreeable people use, provided they are strong enough, numerically, to make a demonstration.

That is what the "children crusaders" threaten because President Harding wouldn't see them and listen to their demands that 113 political prisoners be given amnesty.

One of the penalties of being President is that of being bothered most by people who count for least in the affairs of the nation. All occupants of the White House have had the same disagreeable experiences.

COX BOOMLET CAUSES MIRTH OVER COUNTRY

Tumulty's Faked Telegram From Wilson Read at Dinner Brings On Nationwide Laugh.

Joseph Patrick Tumulty's latest attempt to inject life into the lifeless 1924 presidential boom of James M. Cox cost Tumulty his friendship with Woodrow Wilson, but gave a powerful stimulus to interest in the next presidential campaign.

By repudiating the message which Tumulty represented Wilson as having sent to be read at the Democratic meeting in New York City, at which Cox was the chief speaker, the former chief executive not only thwarted this scheme to make him appear as indorsing the Cox candidacy but started the 1924 political pot to boiling furiously.

Jazzes Up Politics.

This sad but spectacular ending of Tumulty's second effort to resuscitate the Dayton editor's candidacy from the fatal shock it suffered in the Harding avalanche in 1920, has served to put "pep" and "jazz" into national politics although it failed in its main objective.

Tumulty's first attempt to help Cox come back from the political sepulcher occurred some weeks ago in Washington, where, as host at a secret dinner with Cox as guest of honor, he sought to make Cox the leader of a movement to defeat ratification of the Washington arms conference treaties.

News of this affair leaked out, together with the names of those present, and the dinner proved to be a boomerang for the Cox "comeback" campaign.

Would Hit McAdoo.

The New York meeting was arranged carefully as a send-off for Cox which would put him conspicuously in the limelight as a contender for the presidency two years hence. It was particularly desired that Cox should appear before this New York audience as having the favor and blessing of the Wilson Democrats, thus "putting one over" on the supporters of William Gibbs McAdoo, Wilson's son-in-law.

To make this appearance as effective and authoritative as possible, it was agreed that Tumulty, for 12 years secretary to Wilson while the latter was governor of New Jersey and President of the United States, should get a message direct from Wilson which should be read at the meeting with great eclat, and, whether it meant anything or not, be interpreted to give Wilson's O. K. to the Cox boom.

Joe Brings "Message."

Tumulty brought a "message." It was written on a piece of yellow paper, and handed to the presiding officer who read it along with a number of telegrams from other prominent Democrats.

Everyone present thought the supposed message from Wilson was a telegram. It was loudly applauded and published in the Sunday New York papers as indicating Wilson's approval of Cox as the 1924 Democratic standard bearer.

But Wilson reads carefully the newspapers, and when his eye fell upon the alleged Wilson telegram he was wroth and straightway wrote a letter to the New York Times repudiating the telegram and branding it is a fake.

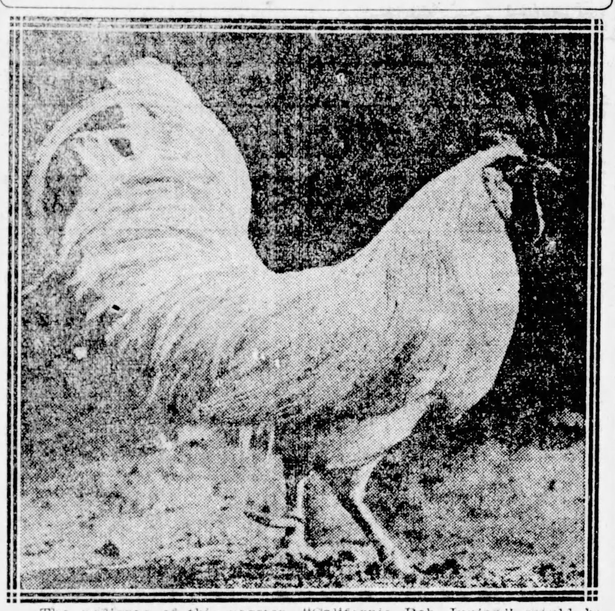
Tumulty's explanation that Wilson gave him the message in a "casual conversation" at the Wilson home, did not seem to make matters any better and the Cox boom became the national laughingstock.

Cox, undismayed, is making a stumping tour of the country and waving the League of Nations banner, apparently unconscious of the mirth nearly everybody is having at his expense.

Meanwhile, McAdoo, in his California bungalow, is keeping quiet while his men all over the country are busy fixing things for his nomination in 1924.

No fewer than 176 different kinds of bananas are grown in various parts of the world.

He's a Bird—Worth Exactly $1,250!



The pedigree of this rooster, "California Bob Junior," would be treasured by almost any human being. As a fighter, the fowl has a remarkable record. He's king of his own barnyard. Owned by E. D. Regan of Petaluma, Calif., the rooster is valued at $1,250.

GRANT MEMORIAL VIES WITH ANY STATUARY GROUP IN WORLD

The Grant memorial, dedicated last week in Washington, is one of the largest groups of statuary in the world. The equestrian portion of it is said to be exceeded in height only by the statute of Victor Emanuel in Rome. Fifteen years have been required to bring it to virtual completion.

The marble superstructure on which the various groups stand is 262 feet deep and five feet above the ground. An equestrian statute of Grant stands on a high central pedestal at the west side facing the Washington monument and Lincoln memorial at the other end of the Mall. Lower pedestals at the north and south ends support massive groups of cavalry and artillery, respectively. The infantry arm is to be represented by bronze bas-reliefs to be placed on the sides of the main pedestal—this being the only part not completed.

Action and Repose.

The finished work presents an intermingling of action and repose. At each end, upon the flanked exedras, are colossal groups of struggling men and horses in all the paraphernalia and trappings of war. The group at the north end represents cavalry and the group at the south artillery. They face inward and picture a mad rush toward the center, across the wide stretch of marble that separates them from the mounted figure of the great commander in the center. The statue of Grant on horseback surveys it all. The military leader as portrayed wears the familiar slouch hat and military cloak of Civil war days. His pose is that of a reviewing officer and is said to be a fine conception of that quiet keeness and resolution that marked the man.

The giant bronze horse partakes something of the life and action that rages in the artillery and cavalry groups and seems to emphasize the calmness of the rider. The impression is heightened by the bas-reliefs of infantry designed for the sides of the pedestal on which he stands. One of these shows the foot troops in heavy marching order, trudging along doggedly on one of the forced marches that were part of their daily lives in the 'sixties, and the other bas-relief shows the infantry in battle.

Lions Typify Courage.

At the four corners, near the base of the pedestal, are large bronze lions, couchant, emblematic of courage and strength. Each is protecting the American standard held in an outstretched paw. Around the superstructure are eight ornamental bronze candelabra.

The cavalry and artillery groups have been in position for several months and have been the objects of considerable interest to artists, tourists and the public generally. An idea of their size is conveyed by the statement that the cavalry group alone weighs 15 tons.

SAYS FAKE U. S. BONDS PUT OUT

So'on Charges Millions in Spurious Paper Were Issued by Clerks.

The statement was made on the floor of the house last week by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, that it "will later be shown by official documents that there are practically hundreds of millions of dollars of duplicate bonds in the United States."

As a basis for his charge as to alleged criticism of spurious securities Mr. Johnson said that J. W. McCarter, assistant registrar of the treasury during the Wilson administration, "secured information in the course of his duties which convinced him that there had been enormous duplication of government bonds which had been printed by the bureau of engraving and printing and had gone through the office of the registrar of the treasury."

Seeks Route for Russians

The United Baltic Shipping corporation recently petitioned the Latvian government requesting permission to transport Russian emigrants from the United States to Russia and vice versa via Latvian ports.

For this purpose the shipping company plans to build special camps in Riga or Libau as soon as the concession requested of the government is granted.

To War Over Princess

Traders returning from the Malay archipelago report that three tribes there have gone to war over a princess. She was betrothed to two chieftains and married a third.

MORSE, 3 SONS, 17 OTHERS HELD

Venturous Financier and Aides Indicted for Misuse of Mails.

Charles W. Morse, New York financier, his three sons and 17 other defendants have been indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud in the sale of stocks in steamship companies.

The indictment, which followed another returned in Washington against Morse, after he had been summoned from Paris by Attorney General Daugherty, charges the defendants had wrongfully stated in circulars, sent through the mails, that certain companies in which they were interested were going concerns and held valuable contracts.

In addition to Morse and his sons, Edwin A., Benjamin W. and Harry F., there were indicted prominent stock brokers, lawyers, shipping and publicity men, including Martin T. Gillen, formerly an official of the United States Shipping board.

Included among the defendants were:

Rupert M. Much, an official of the U. S. Steamship companies, with offices in Maine; Stuart G. Gibboney and George M. Burdett, lawyers.

James Gill, head of Morse's publicity staff.

Mark L. Gilbert, Glenbard S. Foster, Henry E. Boughton, William H. Davis, James O'Brien, James R. Nelson, Arthur W. Kohler, Lawrence N. Bremer, Maurice M. O. Purdy, Edward Lucas, George E. Wells and Milton Quinn, all stock brokers.

Concerns whose stocks the defendants were alleged to be promoting were the U. S. Steamship Co. and its subsidiaries; the Greton Iron works, Virginia Shipbuilding corporation, U. S. Transport Co. and the Hudson Navigation Co.

Orders Deportation of Wooing Waiter

August Probst, Swiss waiter who has charged that he was "kidnaped" because of his romantic interest in the daughter of a wealthy member of the fashionable Rolling Rock Country club, near Pittsburgh, will be deported from the United States under an order issued by Assistant Secretary Henning of the labor department.

In approving the findings of the immigration board which reported that he was illegally in the United States, the department granted Probst permission to remain in the United States until May 6, with the announcement that a further extension would be granted if developments warranted the contention of his attorneys that he would be needed as a witness in criminal proceedings.

Work World's Big Need, Says Peeress

Lady Astor, in the speech which she prepared for the annual luncheon of The Associated Press in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, defined as the pearl of great price which she was striving to place in public life by entering politics "what any man gets from his mother and most men get from their wives if they choose wisely—unselfishness, vision, courage and cleanliness."

But, said the first woman elected to the British house of commons, to turn to practical politics, what the world needed most in a practical way was work, and trade was the most practical way to start work.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

New York members of congress who are fighting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence canal project have met with another defeat.

The joint commission on agriculture inquiry which is formulating its report after several months of exhaustive study of agricultural conditions, has voted to recommend to congress that the United States proceed at once to the negotiation with Canada of a treaty on the St. Lawrence improvement.

Congress is preparing to take drastic measures to compel coal operators to lay open to public scrutiny every phase of their business, including "trade secrets."

This became definitely known when the house labor committee began its concluding work. Hearings will be finished at once, and the committee will begin immediate consideration of the Bland bill. This measure provides for creation of a federal coal investigation, agency vested with every conceivable power to enable it to get at the basic reasons for continued tieups and recommend to congress a permanent remedy.

A joint resolution requesting the President to call a conference of maritime nations with a view to adopting effective means for prevention of pollution of navigable waters by oil burning and oil carrying ships, was reported by the house foreign affairs committee.

Secretary Weeks sent to the senate military committee a "hastily prepared" report of economics inaugurated during his administration in the war department showing a total saving of $40,023,339. The report was made in response to a request of the committee.

In the list of economy measures noted by the secretary was elimination of certain annual reports and filing methods in his own office resulting in a saving of $50,000.

Americanization of aliens in cities with large proportion of alien residents will be tremendously stimulated when congress enacts into law the Johnson uniform naturalization bill, shortly to be reported favorably by the house immigration committee.

Under the terms of the bill each unnaturalized alien in the United States 21 years of age or over will be required to register and pay annually a fee of $5, while each alien 18 years of age or more must register and pay a fee of $3.

All such fees, when collected, go into a fund to be controlled by the secretary of labor. It will be known as the "citizenship and instruction fund" and will be distributed among the public school districts in each community in proportion to the amount of fees collected.

Democratic senators stirred up a fuss because Republican members of the senate finance committee have been conferring in executive session with leaders of veterans' organizations on the soldier bonus bill.

Senator King, Utah, in tariff debate attacks duties in chemical and dye schedule, declaring they represent increases varrying from 150 to 600 per cent.

President Harding and the state department have no objection to American bankers conferring with foreign bankers on conditions of finance, but will scrutinize any loan propositions that might develop therefrom.

The department of justice is making an investigation of charges by Representative Tinkham, Republican, Massachusetts, that the Anti-Saloon league failed to make returns under the corrupt practices act of expenditures in political campaigns and should be prosecuted. Attorney General Daugherty said.

Bituminous coal operators defended before house committee against charges of profiteering made by mine workers' leaders.

United States, prepared, could have prevented World war, Gen. Pershing tells senators in plea with Secretary Weeks for an adequate army.

W. O. Watts, special agent of department of justice, dismissed by attorney general for "disloyalty."

If the disclosures warrant a criminal prosecution, he added, the Anti-Saloon league will be prosecuted "as would any other violator of the law."

Re-erection on its original site in Washington of one of the first monuments dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, and which for two years or more has been buried away in a court house basement is ordered in a bill passed by the house.

When a new court house was built several years ago the monument, funds for which were raised by popular subscription shortly after Lincoln's assassination, was ordered down by the Fine Arts commission on the theory that it was out of harmony with its surroundings and that its pedestal was unsafe.

Senator Simmons (N. C.), leading Democratic fight against tariff bill, tells senate the Republican bill if passed will overthrow Republican party in next election.

Representative Denison of Illinois urging passage of bill to close interstate commerce agencies to fraudulent stock schemes, says American people lose half billion yearly to blue sky buccaneers.

SAYS DIPLOMACY PERMITTED WAR

Writer Avers That Press Overrated Poor Brand of Diplomats.

"The world would never have been plunged into the catastrophe of the World war if the press had not overrated professional diplomacy, thereby entrusting to the diplomats the most vital questions."

This is the view of Mr. Sigmund Munz, who, writing on diplomats in the Contemporary Review, analyzes the characters, deficiencies and pretensions of many of the leading figures in European and American prewar diplomacy. He is further of the opinion that post-war diplomacy both in England and America, suffers from ignorance.

"A distinguished participator in the Paris conference has told me incredible things about the ignorance of Central European conditions that prevailed there," he relates.

"And, strangely enough, they were generally Anglo-Saxon diplomats who proved themselves to be ignorant.

"How much," he continues, "could I tell you of the shallowness of the American diplomats with whom I have come into contact!

"I have met men like Marsh, Andrew White, Elihu Root, Oscar Strauss and others, but they were all men who had distinguished themselves in other ways than the trade of diplomacy.

"American diplomats," he blandly and confidentially tells his readers, "are by no means the pick of their country and were not infrequently people who had helped a president with money or influence in his campaign.

"America has had excellent and well - informed representatives abroad, especially in England.

"I shall avoid details about the American embassy in Vienna during the last 30 years. But the inner life of the majority of these diplomats consisted of petty social vanities, and if ever their diaries see the light of day they will reveal that the height of their ambition and fame was reached at those hours which saw princes of the blood at their tables!"

HUGE SAVINGS SEEN IN BILL

Federal Blue Sky Measure Expected to Cheat Crooks of Millions.

The federal "blue sky" bill will save millions of dollars annually to the people of Ohio, its supporters say.

The measure prohibits the use of the mails and other agencies of interstate commerce from selling securities which have not been approved by state securities commissions. Most states, including Ohio, have laws to prevent and punish the sale of fraudulent securities, but clever concerns have learned how to evade the state laws. By carrying on their fraudulent promotions through the mails and other agencies of interstate commerce they have been able to bilk credulous investors out of millions of dollars without fear of prosecution.

It has been officially estimated that the people of the country have lost as much as $500,000,000 annually through the sale of fraudulent and worthless securities. The treasury department estimates that $400,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds were taken from purchasers in some of the middle western states in a few months in exchange for doubtful securities which promised larger returns.

"Dry Fleet" for Detroit

A contract for a fleet of fast power boats to be used on the Detroit river by federal liquor agents has been awarded, James R. Davis, federal prohibition director for Michigan, has announced. The new patrol boats, Mr. Davis said, should virtually end the traffic across the border. He declined to say how many boats would be purchased.

"111" cigarettes

They are Good! 10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

REDS APPROVE MANY TREATIES

75 Pacts Are Entered by Soviet Chiefs — Trading Is Dominant Note.

Soviet Russia, despite its isolation, has signed 75 voluntary treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign powers since the revolution of 1917, it is announced by an official state publication recounting the progress made by the Bolsheviki toward world recognition. This list does not include three compulsory conventions, such as the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which were concluded under duress.

The treaties are arranged in three groups, the first of which were concluded with the so-called independent Soviet republics; the second with states bordering on Russia, and the third with states of Western Europe, including England and France.

The only agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States is the one signed last August with the American Relief Administration for the feeding of Russia's starving millions in the famine districts.

Twenty-one treaties are embraced in the first group between the Soviets and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bukhara, Georgia, Ukraine, White Russia and the Far Eastern Republic. In general, according to the official publication, those alliances provide for the unification of various departments of the several governments with Russia.

Treaties between the Soviets and the border states comprise 31 agreements concluded with Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Persia. The most important of these, the publication declares, is the treaty with Persia, which provides that Russia may send armed forces into Persian territory should a hostile nation at any time attempt to attack the Soviets from that quarter.

Repatriation of military and civil prisoners and re-establishment of trade are dealt with almost exclusively in the third group. Trade agreements have been concluded between Soviet Russia and England, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Italy, as well as agreements of one kind or another with Austria, Belgium and Hungary.

Stevenson devised an instrument called a dynamometer to measure the force of waves.

CUTS EXTRA HEAD OFF ABNORMAL

A report is being made to the Belgian Academy of Medicine remarkable surgical operation performed by Chief Surgeon [illegible] in the Jumet hospital in the town of Tergnier, when an abnormal secondary head on a boy [illegible] week before was successfully amputated. The remaining head of the boy is normal. The one removed larger and malformed.

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Hick's Rat Killer kills every rat on your place. Most wonderful of all, it does not harm anything but rats, mice and other rodents. It is harmless to children, pets, poultry and all kinds of game can be spread anywhere and will kill rats and mice. This death brings rapidly spreads and quickly destroys rats and mice. There is no smell as they run outside for water and die from the building.

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This great invigorator contains the necessary Vitamines, Hormones and other invigorators of rare nerve and gland tissues and nerve cells, which are known to be "full of life" and strength, and which are potent in capacity for restoring health. Korex Compound tablets act as a tonic to the glands and nerve cells, thus giving them the necessary materials under this guarantee.

Send $2.00 to the Melton Laboratories, Inc., Dept. 701, Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a liberal supply of Korex Compound tablets. Send no money, just your name and address, and few cents postage on delivery. Use according to directions for 10 days. If you are not entirely satisfied in every way, the $2.00 will be cheerfully refunded upon your simple request.

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Every bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the formula printed plainly on the outside of the carton under the portrait of Dr. Caldwell, who wrote the prescription in 1892. You will find that it is a combination of Egyptian Senna and other simple laxative herbs with pepsin. It will not gripe the baby, and it is free from narcotics. A bottle sufficient to last a family several months can be had at any drug store, and the cost is only about a cent a dose.

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Few escape constipation, so even if you do not require a laxative at this moment let me send you a Half-Ounce Trial Bottle of my Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE so that you will have it handy when needed. Simply send your name and address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Write me today.

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Just mail us a list of the names and addresses of 25 or more boys and girls in your neighborhood and we will mail you a package of 25 assorted art cards absolutely free.

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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

...herself. "Height ...ive," she said, ...very heavily set; ...pressed me as be... ...ular. His hair ...recall the color ...cheeks were blue ...closely shaved. ...was progna... ...es were spotted ...it seems hard ...in, and I can't ...well."

...it was the same ...

...capable person?" ...you mean?" ...ely to execute a ...ther a pur... ...one in which he ...

...nimal sort of ...g, and not par... ...It seems hard ...more about ...

...answer. "The ...motor?" he asked. ...them. I—I was ...about Mr. Eaton." ...motor itself, Harriet?" ...was a black touring car." ...make and number?" ...don't know either of those. I ...remember that I saw a num... ...may have been taken off ...

...thank you, dear." ...mean that is all, then?" ...bring Eaton to me." ...has gone to his room to fix ...

...send for him, then. Santoine ...one of the buttons beside ...to call a servant; but before ...could be answered, Harriet ...

...go myself," she said. ...went out into the hall and ...the door behind her; she ...until she heard the ap... ...steps of the man sum... ...by Santoine's bell; then, go... ...meet him, she sent him to call ...in his rooms, and she still ...until the man came back and ...her Eaton had already left his ...and gone downstairs. She dis... ...the man and went to the ...of the stairs, but her steps ...there and stopped. She was ...and nervous; often in act... ...her father's "eye" and re... ...to him what she saw, she ...that he found many insignifi... ...things in her reports which ...hidden from herself; and she ...had had that feeling more ...than just now as she was ...him about the attack made ...Eaton. So she knew that the ...man's thought in regard to ...had taken some immense ...; but she did not know what ...stride had been, or what was ...going now when her father saw ...

...went on slowly down the ...and when halfway down, she ...Eaton in the hall below. He ...standing beside the table which ...antique vase; he ...taken something ...to be examining ...to watch him; ...and he turned at ...sound of her footsteps. She ...as she approached him, ...had taken from the vase, ...attached no importance to ...black button from ...one of her own, ...had dropped ...He tossed it in... ...the open fire... ...toward her.

...to see you, Mr. ...looked at her intently for an ...and seemed to detect some ...in her manner and to ...himself together; then he fol... ...up the stairs.

CHAPTER XIV.

It Grows Plainer.

Santoine's bedroom, like the ...it was so nearly sound... ...going on in the ...not to be heard in the hall ...even close to the double ...they approached ...vainly, trying ...whether any one was ...Santoine; then he ...to bring him be...

...please, Miss San... ...What is it you ...

...her father received some ...inquiries he has been ...me?" ...know, Mr. Eaton."

...a minute. "That is ...now, then," he said. ...the outer door and ...the inner one. Eaton ...Santoine's voice at once call... ...them to come in, and as Har... ...opened the second door, he fol... ...her into the room. The blind ...turned his sightless eyes toward ...and plainly aware—some... ...that it was Eaton and Harriet ...had come in, and that no one ...else was with them, he motioned Harriet to close the door and set a chair for Eaton beside the bed. Eaton, understanding this gesture, took the chair from her and set it as Santoine's motion had directed; then he waited for her to seat herself in one of the other chairs.

"Am I to remain, Father?" she asked.

"Yes," Santoine commanded.

Eaton waited while she went to a chair at the foot of the bed and seated herself—her clasped hands resting on the footboard and her chin upon her hands—in a position to watch both Eaton and her father while they talked; then Eaton sat down.

"Good morning, Eaton," the blind man greeted him.

"Good morning, Mr. Santoine," Eaton answered; he understood by now that Santoine never began a conversation until the one he was going to address himself to had spoken, and that Santoine was able to tell, by the sound of the voice, almost as much of what was going on in the mind of one he talked with as a man with eyes is able to tell by studying the face. He continued to wait quietly, therefore, glancing up once to Harriet Santoine, whose eyes for an instant met his; then both regarded again the face of the blind man on the bed.

Santoine was lying quietly upon his back, his head raised on the pillows, his arms above the bed covers, his finger-tips touching with the fingers spread.

"You recall, of course, Eaton, our conversation on the train," Santoine said evenly.

"Yes."

"And so you remember that I gave you at that time four possible reasons—as the only possible ones—why you had taken the train I was on. I said you must have taken it to attack me, or to protect me from attack; to learn something from me, or to inform me of something; and I eliminated as incompatible with the facts, the second of these—I said you could not have taken it to protect me."

"Yes."

"Very well; the reason I have sent for you now is that, having eliminated today still another of those possibilities—leaving only two—I want to call you attention in a certain order to some of the details of what happened on the train."

"You say that today you have eliminated another of the possibilities?" Eaton asked uneasily.

"Today, yes; of course. You had rather a close call this morning, did you not?"

"Rather, I was careless."

"You were careless?" Santoine smiled derisively. "Perhaps you were—in one sense. In another, however, you have been very careful, Eaton. You have been careful to act as though the attempt to run you down could not have been a deliberate attack; you were careful to call it an accident; you were careful not to recognize any of the three men in the motor."

"I had no chance to recognize any of them, Mr. Santoine," Eaton replied easily. "I did not see the car coming; I was thrown from my feet; when I got up, it was too far away for me to recognize any one."

"Perhaps so; but were you surprised when my daughter recognized one of them as having been on the train with us?"

Eaton hesitated, but answered almost immediately:

"Your question doesn't exactly fit the case. I thought Miss Santoine had made a mistake."

"But you were not surprised; no. What would have been a surprise to you, Eaton, would have been—if you had a chance to observe the men—to have found that none of them—none of them had been on the train!"

Eaton started and felt that he had colored. How much did Santoine know? Had the blind man received, as Eaton feared, some answer to his inquiries which had revealed, or nearly revealed, Eaton's identity? Or was it merely that the attack made on Eaton that morning had given Santoine new light on the events that had happened on the train and particularly—Eaton guessed—on the cipher telegram which Santoine claimed to have translated? Whatever the case might be, Eaton knew that he must conceal from Harriet the effect the blind man's words produced on him. Santoine, of course, could not see these effects; and he had kept his daughter in the room to watch for just such things. Eaton glanced at her; she was watching him and, quite evidently, had seen his discomposure, but she made no comment. As he regained possession of himself, her gaze went back intently to her father. Eaton looked from her back to the blind man, and saw that Santoine was waiting for him to speak.

"You assume that, Mr. Santoine," he asserted, "because—" He checked himself and altered his sentence. "Will you tell me why you assume that?"

"That that would have surprised you? Yes; that is what I called you in here to tell you."

As Santoine waited a moment before going on, Eaton watched him anxiously. The blind man turned himself on his pillows so as to face Eaton more directly; his sightless, motionless eyes told nothing of what was going on in his mind.

"Just ten days ago," Santoine said evenly and dispassionately, "I was found unconscious in my berth—Section Three of the rearmost sleeper—on the transcontinental train, which I had taken with my daughter and Avery at Seattle. I had been attacked—assailed during my sleep some time in that first night that I spent on the train—and my condition was serious enough so that for three days afterward I was not allowed to receive any of the particulars of what had happened to me. When I did finally learn them, I naturally attempted to make certain deductions as to who it was that had attempted to murder me, and why; and ever since, I have continued to occupy myself with those questions. I am going to tell you a few of my deductions. You need not interrupt me unless you discover me to be in error, and then in error only in fact or observation which, obviously, had to be reported to me. If you fancy I am at fault in my conclusions, wait until you discover your error."

Santoine waited an instant; Eaton thought it was to allow him to speak if he wanted to, but Eaton merely waited.

"The first thing I learned," the blind man went on, "was the similarity of the attack on me to the more successful attack on Warden, twelve days previous, which had caused his death. The method of the two attacks was the same; the conditions surrounding them were very similar. Warden was attacked in his motor, in a public street; his murderer took a desperate chance of being detected by the chauffeur or by some one on the street, both when he made the attack and afterward when he escaped unobserved, as it happened, from the automobile. The attack upon me was made in the same way, perhaps even with the same instrument; my assailant took equally desperate chances. The attack on me was made on a public conveyance where the likelihood of the murderer being seen was even greater, for the train was stopped, and under conditions which made his escape almost impossible. The desperate nature of the two attacks, and their almost identical method, made it practically certain that they originated at the same source and were carried out—probably—by the same hand and for the same purpose.

"Mrs. Warden's statement to me of her interview with her husband a half-hour before his murder, made it certain that the object of the attack on him was to 'remove' him. It seemed almost inevitable, therefore, that the attack on me must have been for the same purpose. There have been a number of times in my life, Eaton, when I have known that it would be to the advantage of some one if I were 'removed;' that I do not know now any definite reason for such an act does not decrease its probability; for I do not know why Warden was 'removed.'

"I found that a young man—yourself—had acted so suspiciously both before and after the attack on me that both Avery and the conductor in charge of the train had become convinced that he was my assailant, and had segregated him from the rest of the passengers. Not only this, but—and this seemed quite conclusive to them—you admitted that you were the one who had called upon Warden the evening of his murder. Warden's statement to his wife that you were some one he was about to befriend—which had been regarded as exculpating you from the share in his murder—ceased to be so conclusive now that you had been present at a second precisely similar attack; and it certainly was no proof that you had not attacked me. It seemed likely, too, that you were the only person on the train aside from my daughter and Avery who knew who I was; for I had had reason to believe from the time when I first heard you speak when you boarded the train, that you were some one with whom I had, previously, very briefly come in contact; and I had asked my daughter to find out who you were, and she had tried to do so, but without success."

Eaton wet his lips.

"Also," the blind man continued, "there was a telegram which definitely showed that there was some connection, unknown to me, between you and me, as well as a second—or rather a previous—suspicious telegram in cipher, which we were able to translate."

Eaton leaned forward, impelled to speak; but as Santoine clearly detected this impulse and waited to hear what he was going to say, Eaton reconsidered and kept silent.

"You were going to say something about that telegram in cipher?" Santoine asked.

"No," Eaton denied.

"I think you were; and I think that a few minutes ago when I said you were not surprised by the attempt made today to run you down, you were also going to speak of it; for that attempt makes clear the meaning of the telegram. Its meaning was not clear to me before, you understand. It said only that you were known and followed. It did not say why you were followed. I could not be certain of that; there were several possible reasons why you might be followed—even that the 'one' who 'was following' might be some one secretly interested in preventing you from an attack on me. Now, however, I know that the reason you feared the man who was following you was because you expected him to attack you. Knowing that, Eaton—knowing that, I want to call your attention to the peculiarity of our mutual positions on the train. You had asked for and were occupying Section Three in the third sleeper, in order—I assume and, I believe, correctly—to avoid being put in the same car with me. In the night, the second sleeper—the car next in front of yours—was cut off from the train and left behind. That made me occupy in relation to the forward part of the train exactly the same position as you had occupied before the car ahead of you had been cut out. I was in Section Three in the third sleeper from the front."

Eaton stared at Santoine, fascinated; what had been only vague, half felt, half formed with himself, was becoming definite, tangible, under the blind man's reasoning. He was aware that Harriet Santoine was looking alternately from him to her father, herself startled by the revelation thus passionately recited. What her father was saying was new to her; he had not taken his daughter into his confidence to this extent.

Eaton's hands closed instinctively, in his emotion. "What do you mean?"

"You understand already," Santoine asserted. "The attack made on me was meant for you. Some one stealing through the cars from the front to the rear of the train and carrying in his mind the location Section Three in the third car, struck through the curtains by mistake at me instead of you. Who was that, Eaton?"

Eaton sat unanswering, staring.

"You did not realize before, that the man on the train meant to murder you?" Santoine demanded.

"No," said Eaton.

"I see you understand it now; and that it was the same man—or some one accompanying the man—who tried to run you down this morning. Who is that man?"

"I don't know," Eaton answered.

"You mean you prefer to shield him?"

"Shield him?"

"That is what you are doing, is it not? For, even if you don't know the man directly, you know in whose cause and under whose direction he murdered Warden—and why and for whom he is attempting to murder you."

Eaton remained silent.

In his intensity, Santoine had lifted himself from his pillows. "Who is that man?" he challenged. "And what is that connection between you and me which, when the attack found and disabled me instead of you, told him that—in spite of his mistake—his result had been accomplished? told him that, if I was dying, a repetition of the attack against you was unnecessary?"

Eaton knew that he had grown very pale; Harriet must be aware of the effect Santoine's words had on him, but he did not dare to look at her now to see how much she was comprehending. All his attention was needed to defend himself against Santoine.

"I don't understand." He fought to compose himself.

"It is perfectly plain," Santoine said patiently. "It was believed at first that I had been fatally hurt; it was even reported at one time—I understand—that I was dead; only intimate friends have been informed of my actual condition. Yesterday, for the first time, the newspapers announced the certainty of my recovery; and today an attack is made on you."

"There has been no opportunity for an attack on me before, if this was an attack. On the train I was locked up under charge of the conductor."

"You have been off the train nearly a week."

"But I have been kept here in your house."

"You have been allowed to walk about the grounds."

"But I've been watched all the time; no one could have attacked me without being seen by your guards."

"They did not hesitate to attack you in sight of my daughter."

"But—"

"You are merely challenging my deductions! Will you reply to my questions?—tell me the connection between us?—who you are?"

"No."

"Come here!"

"What" said Eaton.

"Come here—close to me, beside the bed."

Eaton hesitated, and then obeyed.

"Bend over!"

Eaton stooped, and the blind man's hands seized him. Instantly Eaton withdrew.

"Wait!" Santoine warned. "If you do not stay, I shall call help." One hand went to the bell beside his bed.

Harriet had risen; she met Eaton's gaze warningly and nodded to him to comply. He bent again over the bed. He felt the blind man's sensitive fingers searching his features, his head, his throat. Eaton gazed at Santoine's face while the fingers were examining him; he could see that Santoine was merely finding confirmation of an impression already gained from what had been told him about Eaton. Santoine showed nothing more than this confirmation; certainly he did not recognize Eaton. More than this, Eaton could not tell.

"Now your hands," Santoine ordered.

Eaton extended one hand and then the other; the blind man felt over them from wrists to the tips of the fingers; then he let himself sink back against the pillows, absorbed in thought.

Eaton straightened and looked to Harriet where she was standing at the foot of the bed; she, however, was intently watching her father and did not look Eaton's way.

"You may go," Santoine said at last.

"Go?" Eaton asked.

"You may leave the room. Blatchford will meet you downstairs."

Santoine reached for the house telephone beside his bed—receiver and transmitter on one light bar—and gave directions to have Blatchford await Eaton in the hall below.

Eaton stood an instant longer, studying Santoine and trying fruitlessly to make out what was passing in the blind man's mind. He was distinctly frightened by the revelation he just had had of Santoine's clear, implacable reasoning regarding him; for none of the blind man's deductions about him had been wrong—all had been the exact, though incomplete, truth. It was clear to him that Santoine was close—much closer even than Santoine himself yet appreciated—to knowing Eaton's identity; it was even probable that one single additional fact—the discovery, for instance, that Miss Davis was the source of the second telegram received by Eaton on the train—would reveal everything to Santoine. And Eaton was not certain that Santoine, even without any new information, would not reach the truth unaided at any moment. So Eaton knew that he himself must act before this happened. But so long as the safe in Santoine's study was kept locked or was left open only while some one was in the room with it, he could not act until he had received help from outside; and he had not yet received that help; he could not hurry it or even tell how soon it was likely to come. He had seen Miss Davis several times as she passed through the halls going or coming from her work with Avery; but Blatchford had always been with him, and he had been unable to speak with her or to receive any signal from her.

As his mind reviewed, almost instantaneously, these considerations, he glanced again at Harriet; her eyes, this time, met his, but she looked away immediately. He could not tell what effect Santoine's revelations had had on her, except that she seemd to be in complete accord with her father. As he went toward the door, she made no move to accompany him. He went out without speaking and closed the inner and the outer doors behind him; then he went down to Blatchford.

For several minutes after Eaton had left the room, Santoine thought in silence. Harriet stayed motionless, watching him; the extent to which he had been shaken and disturbed by the series of events which had started with Warden's murder, came home strongly to her now that she saw him alone and now that his talk with Eaton had shown partly what was passing in his mind.

"Where are you, Harriet?" he asked at last.

She knew it was not necessary to answer him, but merely to move so that he could tell her position; she moved slightly, and his sightless eyes shifted at once to where she stood.

"How did he act?" Santoine asked.

She reviewed swiftly the conversation, supplementing his blind apperceptions of Eaton's manner with what she herself had seen.

"What have been your impressions of Eaton's previous social condition, Daughter?" he asked.

She hesitated; she knew that her father would not permit the vague generality that Eaton was "a gentleman." "Exactly what do you mean, Father?"

"I don't mean, certainly, to ask whether he knows which fork to use at table or enough to keep his napkin on his knee; but you have talked with him, been with him—both on the train and here: have you been able to determine what sort of people he has been accustomed to mix with? Have his friends been business men? Professional men? Society people?"

The deep and unconcealed note of trouble in her father's voice startled her, in her familiarity with every tone and every expression. She answered his question: "I don't know, Father."

"I want you to find out."

"In what way"

"You must find a way. I shall tell Avery to help." He thought for several moments, while she stood waiting. "We must have that motor and the men in it traced, of course. Harriet, there are certain matters—correspondence—which Avery has been looking after for me; do you know what correspondence I mean?"

"Yes, Father."

"I would rather not have Avery bothered with it just now; I want him to give his whole attention to this present inquiry. You yourself will assume charge of the correspondence of which I speak, Daughter."

"Yes, Father. Do you want anything else now?"

"Not of you; send Avery to me."

She moved toward the door which led to the circular stair. Her father, she knew, seldom spoke all that was in his mind to any one, even herself; she was accustomed, therefore, to look for meanings underneath the directions which he gave her, and his present order—that she should take charge of a part of their work which ordinarily had been looked after by Avery—startled and surprised her by its implication that her father might not trust Avery fully. But now, as she halted and looked back at him from the door and saw his troubled face and his fingers nervously pressing together, she recognized that it was not any definite distrust of Avery that had moved him, but only his deeper trust in herself. Blind and obliged to rely on others always in respect of sight, and now still more obliged to rely upon them because he was confined helpless to his bed, Santoine had felt ever since the attack on him some unknown menace over himself and his affairs, some hidden agency threatening him and, through him, the men who trusted him. So, with instinctive caution, she saw now, he had been withdrawing more and more his reliance upon those less closely bound to him—even Avery—and depending more and more on the one he felt he could trust implicitly—herself. As realization of this came to her, she was stirred deeply by the impulse to rush back to him and throw herself down beside him and assure him of her love and fealty; but seeing him again in deep thought, she controlled herself and went out.

CHAPTER XV.

Donald Avery Is Moody.

Harriet went down the stair into the study; she passed through the study into the main part of the house and found Donald and sent him to her father; then she returned to the study. She closed and fastened the doors, and after glancing about the room, she removed the books in front of the wall safe to the right of the door, slid back the movable panel, opened the safe and took out a bundle of correcpondence. She closed safe and panel and put back the books; and carrying the correspondence to her father's desk, she began to look over it.

This correspondence—a considerable bundle of letters held together with wire clips and the two envelopes bound with tape which she had put into the safe the day before—made up the papers of which her father had spoken to her. These letters represented the contentions of willful, powerful and sometimes ruthless and violent men. Ruin of one man by another—ruin financial, social or moral, all three together—was the intention of the principals concerned in this correspondence; too often, she knew, one man or one group had carried out a fierce intent upon another; and sometimes, she was aware, these bitter feuds had carried certain of her father's clients further even than personal or family ruin; fraud, violence and—twice now—even murder were represented by this correspondence; for the papers relating to the Warden and the Latron murders were here. There were in this connection the documents concerning the Warden and the Latron properties which her father had brought back with him from the Coast; there were letters, now more than five years old, which concerned the government's promised prosecution of Latron; and, lastly, there were the two envelopes which had just been sent to her father concerning the present organization of the Latron properties.

She glanced through these and the others with them. She had always felt the horror of this violent and ruthless side of the men with whom her father dealt; but now she knew that actual appreciation of the crimes that passed as business had been far from her. And, strangely, she now realized that it was not the attacks on Mr. Warden and her father—overwhelming with horror as these had been—which were bringing that appreciation home to her. It was her understanding now that the attack was not meant for her father but for Eaton.

For when she had believed that some one had meant to murder her father, as Mr. Warden had been murdered, the deed had come within the class of crimes comprehensible to her. She was accustomed to recognize that, at certain times and under special circumstances, her father might be an obstacle to some one who would become desperate enough to attack; but she had supposed that, if such an attack were delivered, it must be made by a man roused to hate his victim, and the deed would be palliated, as far as such a crime could be, by an overwhelming impulse of terror or antipathy at the moment of striking the blow. But she had never contemplated a condition in which a man might murder—or attempt to murder—without hate of his victim. Yet now her father had made it clear that this was such a case. Some one on that train in Montana—acting for himself or for another—had found this stranger, Eaton, an obstacle in his way. And merely as removing an obstacle, that man had tried to murder Eaton. And when, instead, he had injured Basil Santoine, apparently fatally, he had been satisfied so that his animus against Eaton had lapsed until the injured man began to recover; and then, when Eaton was out on the open road beside her, that pitiless passionless enemy had tried again to kill. She had seen the face of the man who drove the motor down upon Eaton, and it had been only calm, determined, businesslike—though the business with which the man had been engaged was murder.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

SPIRITS—that's what they are, pale forerunners of fashion a few months hence. Sand and waves, pails and shovels will need pretty little girls wearing pretty little dresses to complete the picture.

Braid trimmed seams and buckled straps lift 1,394 right out of the ordinary jumper class. Bright red crepe knit is the material to use and a white barred dimity blouse is chic and inexpensive.

The gown Miss 1,332 wears we have seen before but in its Winter disguise. In pale blue linen with white seams, or tan linen with brown seams, or dark blue dotted swiss with plain blue between the stitching, it will make a delightful Summer costume.

Picking posies in the field is a pleasant pastime—the trick is to find a flower big enough to fill the vase Miss 1,168 is carrying. She has adapted an attractive Winter pattern to Summer style, touched the edges with bias bands and dropped a few posies carelessly (apparently) in her belt.

Maybe 4,904 plucked the flower off her own frock which wouldn't be half as sweet if buds and leaves had not found their place there.

Materials are still plain, but later on in the season flowered crepes are going to be worn. Some of them are being shown now in the exclusive shops and strange to say many old-fashioned gowns are going to be the vogue. Berthas and velvet laced sleeves and tiny lace ruffles—the fussy kind of trimming that we have grown so far away from. But the style has the same sort of fascination that a real old-fashioned girl has and we will welcome its revival with open arms.

No. 1383—Girls' Jumper Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1380—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires ⅞ yard 36-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1381—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 32-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1389—Girls' Jumper Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 32-inch material for dress and ⅞ yard 36-inch material for sleeveless guimpe, collar and cuffs.

No. 1402—Girls' Bathing Suit—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 2 yards binding.

No. 1394 — Ladies' and Misses Jumper Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards 36 inch material with 7⅛ yards binding for dress and 2 yards 32-inch material with 3 yards ruffling for guimpe.

No. 1165 — Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 4904—In blue only.

No. 1168—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch material with 7⅛ yards binding for dress and 2 yards 32-inch material with 3 yards ruffling for guimpe.

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No. 1332 — Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch material with 1⅜ yards 36-inch contrasting.

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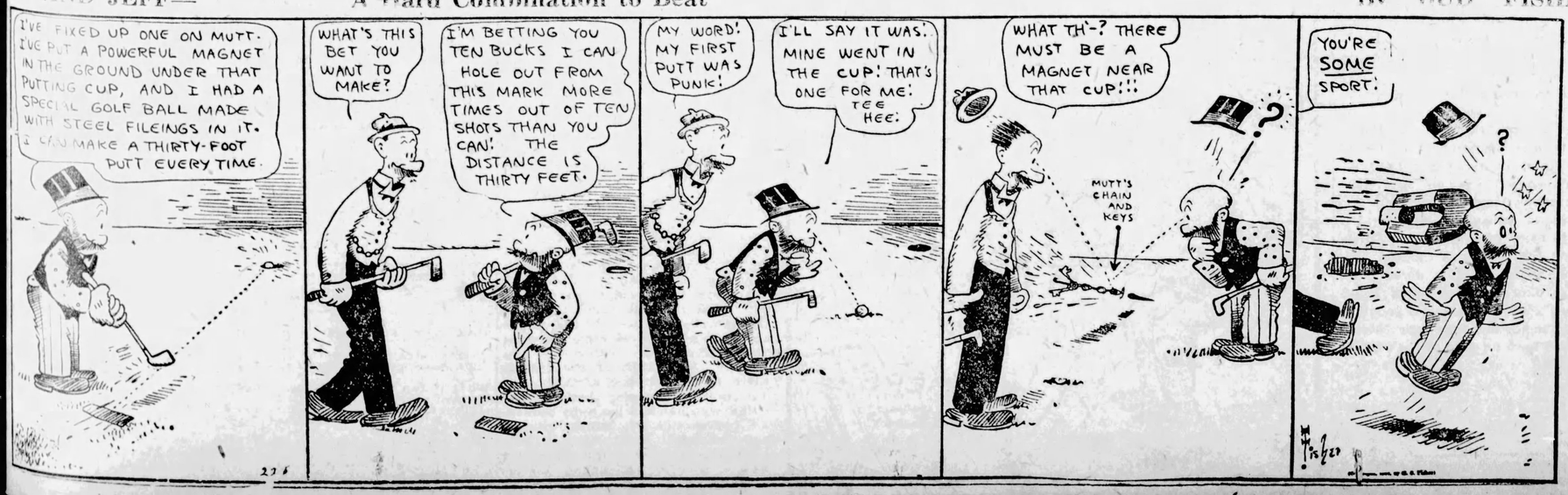
I'VE FIXED UP ONE ON MUTT. I'VE PUT A POWERFUL MAGNET IN THE GROUND UNDER THAT PUTTING CUP, AND I HAD A SPECIAL GOLF BALL MADE WITH STEEL FILEINGS IN IT. I CAN MAKE A THIRTY-FOOT PUTT EVERY TIME.
WHAT'S THIS BET YOU WANT TO MAKE?
I'M BETTING YOU TEN BUCKS I CAN HOLE OUT FROM THIS MARK MORE TIMES OUT OF TEN SHOTS THAN YOU CAN! THE DISTANCE IS THIRTY FEET.
MY WORD! MY FIRST PUTT WAS PUNK!
I'LL SAY IT WAS! MINE WENT IN THE CUP! THAT'S ONE FOR ME! TEE HEE!
WHAT TH-? THERE MUST BE A MAGNET NEAR THAT CUP!!!
MUTT'S CHAIN AND KEYS
YOU'RE SOME SPORT!

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922.

Considerable paint is being used this Spring, some of it on houses.

Genoa would be a sweet place for Uncle Sam to be, now wouldn't it?

Soviet Russia is so bitterly opposed to capital that she is ready to borrow money from anybody who has any.

Every Republican now in office has a job that some Democrat wants.

We think it takes all kind of people to make a world because we never lived in a world that tried to get along without all kinds of people.

Lima Beane says the hereafter is a simple matter of faith until further notice.

Half of Lloyd George's success is the fruit of optimism. He doesn't waste his time talking of failure.

If we could find out something about our future it might help us to forget the past.

Ireland is getting a good start toward its second 750-year fight.

Advice to autoists: Better stop at the grade crossing and watch the train go by than to let the engineer, from the cab window, watch you go bye-bye.

What makes a leader? Followers, of course.

One reason why children have so much trouble bringing up their parents is because father's and mother's habits were formed before the children assumed responsibility.

When a young woman says "the perfect lover doesn't love" she means that a hungry man won't eat warm biscuits sweetened with maple syrup.

A church bell peals and a dinner bell appeals.

Lightning differs from the pugilist in that it never strikes a man twice in the same place.

When we get back to normalcy we'll be at the place we started from when we went crazy.

Red hair doesn't cause temper any more than it causes bow-legs, but a hot-tempered red-headed woman always seems wilder than a hot-tempered brunette.

One way for a mother to break off diplomatic relations with a neighbor woman is to refuse outright to pay any attention to her advice on bringing up a baby.

If there is no way to manage the Mississippi perhaps it could be sold to Henry Ford.

Licensed saloons, in the wet days, had the right to sell liquor. But nine out of 10 of them went beyond their legal limits. There is much law violation now, but the bootlegger has precedent for his miserable business.

Jimmy Cox feels so lively and happy, physically, that he can't realize he is politically deceased

A French scientist figures that it is possible for a pair of flies to multiply and become 4,000,000,000,000,000,000 flies between May 1 and September 30. Upon this basis it would be appalling to figure the possibility in specks.

There is another thing that Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Conan Doyle ought to tell us about Heaven—are there any profiteers there?

A used car may become junk long before a used horse is reduced to fertilizer.

Recent behavior of Liberty bonds indicates that our Flag is still there.

Spring helps to promote that tired feeling. But it is possible to have that tired feeling without Spring.

One of the astonishing things of the times is that people no longer become astonished at anything.

Since the war the American dollar has learned to talk all languages.

Germany recognizes Russia. But they had met before, when the Kaiser kissed the czar.

Alice Robertson is a living, outstanding and outstanding proof that the woman in politics can make herself valuable to the nation.

Once a man gets drunk on bootleg whisky he'll use no other kind.

When we sprang from a monkey and we sprung from a kangaroo we would have more spring.

There is nothing fancy about common sense. It is like beefsteak and baked potatoes to a hungry man—fillin' and substantial.

When the coat shirt arrived away went the simile, "As good a man as ever pulled a shirt over his head."

The Doyle way of getting into Heaven is by the skin of the teeth.

Of course, the saloonists in the old days did have on hand what may have been called light wines, but they were kept on the backbar for ornamental purposes.

Most people admit that the practice of the Golden Rule would solve all problems but few are willing to try it.

The best judge of whisky never drank it.

Woodrow Wilson seems to be in pretty good health. Anyway, he puts considerable punch in his denials of assertions made by aspiring Democrats.

War Bonds Come Back

Trading that has taken place in Liberty and Victory bond issues in the New York market in the last several days furnishes material for a moment or two of interesting reflection. There was a time when Liberty issues languished below the 85 mark with few customers, when the resources and unimpeachable solvency of the country were counteracted by conditions that held its own war bonds way below par.

It was a time when the faith of the innocent and unthinking was weakened and money poured across the counters of the Ponzis and peddlers of options on the moon. Months of depression drove the harrassed owners of small bonds to sell and reinvest in the dream of any shyster who promised immense returns. Liberty bonds were in ill favor. Their fall from grace had the evil effect of shaking the confidence of the patriotic American of small means who bought until it hurt during the war because he felt that he might fall back on his bonds in times of stress only to find that when he was driven to sell, the return with all the interest received, had not equalled his first investment.

But the decline of interest rates on government short-term loans has begun to make its effect felt strongly. The old rate of 4¼ per cent on short term certificates has been reduced to 3½ per cent on a late issue. This of course makes the war issues desirable and the response in these lines has been enthusiastic. The lowest price paid for a war bond in the New York market one day recently was $99.36, the highest $100.88.

There is more to the story than merely the restoration of bond prices to the place where they belong. There is the restoration of confidence which never should have wilted, but did, among holders who judge permanent values in some daily quotation. There is no safer investment in the wide world than the bonds of the United States government, no industrial that touches bonds backed by the industry of more than a hundred million people, no public service issue that matches the bonds issued to cover the public service of winning the war. The real value of these bonds have never changed.

Starting Something

What is more plausible upon its face than the Ford suggestion to issue $30,000,000 of currency against the completion of the Muscle Shoals project? It would save interest. It would save the cost of printing bonds, distributing them, dealing with interest payments and, in time, canceling the securities.

And then, after that precedent, what more easy for the politician than to persuade the members of congress—each having a little scheme of the sort of his own—to issue greenbacks against:

The soldiers' bonus?

The dredging of Big Fiery Gizzard creek, Tenn.?

The government deficit?

The purchase of the railroads, including Henry Ford's?

The erection of a memorial to Steve Brodie?

The canalization of the St. Lawrence?

The reimbursement of war profiteers who got caught in the falling stock market of 1920?

The doubling of all federal salaries all around?

The Germans experienced no trouble in starting the presses to print paper marks with nothing in particular behind them. The trouble was in stopping the blessed machines. It hasn't been accomplished yet. The mark was worth about 24 cents before the war. Three years ago at this season it had a value of 9 cents. A month ago, the value was below a cent.

The shah of Persia once bought a beautiful Parisian watch for his favorite wife. Before he was through with it he had to buy watches of identically the same kind for all his wives. If Uncle Sam issues notes against the Muscle Shoals proposition he may be financing a heating system for chilly Pike's Peak before that method of paying for internal betterments is finished.

The Birds' Loyal Allies

The migratory bird law has been singularly justified by its results. Today the common birds are noticeably more common than they were when the agitation for their protection was carried on. A few species of birds that had been considered virtually extinct have reappeared again. In the Spring wildfowl are feeding in the very channels of shipping.

It is still occasionally necessary to arrest aliens who, coming from southern Europe where no bird is so small as to be despised in the potpie, cannot resist the temptation to pepper a phoebe full of shot. There are still some difficulties in the South where robins have been held as lawful game. It is hard, too, for New Orleans to forget the delight of dishes constituted of thrushes and bob-o-links. But on the whole the law is respected so well that the violations do not begin to offset the reproduction encouraged by protective regulations. The law has public opinion as its lusty ally.

The time was in this very generation when it would have been absurd to attempt to erect safeguards against even so insignificant and beautiful a creature as the humming bird. It might be said that boys once were born with guns in their hands, so early did they begin to use firearms. They shot anything that came within range, from field mice to game that could fight back. They were encouraged by farmers and orchard owners who did not see that birds destroyed noxious insects, but did see that birds at times dug out seeding corn or ruined fruit. The market hunter, the game hog, the marksman—they killed animal life by the long ton and on their side was both national tradition and public indifference if not approval. Few transformations have been more striking and complete than the one which altered the American people from voracious hunters to stern protectors of virtually everything with wings.

The wisdom of the migratory bird law is not questioned nowadays even in its details. It has acquired the strength and force of a tenacious custom.

After the School Days

Of 73 members of the graduating class of the Ontario Agricultural college only 15 have determined to follow the occupation of farming. Three were undecided. The remaining 55 expressed a distaste for agriculture. The last thing they desired to do was to commit themselves to a life of milking cows, guiding plows, worrying over the weather and acquiring an eternal grouch against the middleman.

Fifteen farmers out of 70 or more graduates of an agricultural school may be supposed to be a fair average. Not all the students who study law seek a brief. It is possible that there are as many doctors out of the profession as in it. Schools of journalism have been flourishing for 20 years and yet few experiences are more uncommon to newspaper editors than requests for jobs by young men who have taken courses in journalism. The nurses' training schools seem to be institutions for enhancing the chances of marriage rather than for meeting a demand for skilled nurses.

It would be interesting to learn just how much chance plays in deciding the careers of young people. We believe it is larger than that played by the schools. At a time when opportunities were far fewer than they are now a boy started out to find a job. He went into every establishment in a long street. A wholesale grocer didn't want him. An organ factory wouldn't have him. Cigarmakers, brokers, leather dealers, billiard rooms and coffee roasters turned him away more or less courteously. At last he came upon a bookseller who wanted someone to do some packing for him, the job to be good for only the day. Yet it was good for many days and then permanently. The boy, an elderly man, is now one of the leading book publishers.

The professional schools go on the principle that they are making occupational specialists out of all their graduates. What they make is a miscellany of citizens well off for their training, but frequently the puppets of fate instead of men and women applying their studies.

Task in Russia Nearly Done

Secretary Hoover reports to President Harding and his cabinet that the famine which threatened to wipe out five or six million lives in the valley of the Volga is definitely under control.

Food is moving from ports to the famine region at the rate of 5,000 tons daily, and this allotment will be increased as quickly as railway facilities between the points are augmented. Food is piling up on Russian docks awaiting transportation by the government. The commission's personnel is handling its task like clockwork. Every obstacle has been surmounted. The relief is practically complete. And a healthy fraction of the $20,000,000 dedicated by America to the work of mercy is unexpended.

No national benevolence of this sort is ever undertaken without a complete airing of reasons why nothing of this sort should be attempted. Opponents of this relief program insisted that the burlesque troupe now in control of Russia's destiny should work out the salvation of their own land. For the follies of those in power, however, not a single soul in the Volga country was responsible. The famine victims merely knew that they and their children were starving. From her bounty then America has given corn and other necessities to keep these helpless victims of circumstances alive.

Aside from the comforting sense of generosity this beneficence lends the giver there are practical advantages in the relief. We doubt very much whether our aid has roused the slightest sense of gratitude in Lenine and Trotzky and the rest of Moscow's impotents. But it has been conservatively estimated that American relief has been directly responsible for saving 600,000 human lives. How many more it has assisted in preserving is uncertain. But it runs into millions. Thirty dollars for saving a human life, helping to save half a dozen more and earning the everlasting gratitude of a score of helpless people is little enough. Multiply it by 600,000 and you have an idea of the reputation America has purchased for herself in the Volga valley.

Mr. Ford will not resume responsibility for anything eulogists say of him. The risk is too great.

If the shoe fits put it on. But before you ask the price prepare for a shock.

PUSHMATAHA, CHOCTAW CHIEF, STANCH FRIEND OF WHITE MAN

In the old congressional cemetery at Washington there is one monument which always imparts to visitors a curious sense of isolation. It is the monument to Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief, whose body lies beneath it far from his ancestral hunting grounds and in apparently anachronistic proximity to the tombs of many men of the white race whose names are to be found in the pages of United States history. On the monument is the inscription: "Pushmataha, a Choctaw chief, lies here. This monument to his memory is erected by his brother chiefs who were associated with him in a delegation from their nation in the year 1824 to the government of the United States. Pushmataha was a warrior of great distinction. He was wise in council, eloquent in an extraordinary degree and on all occasions and under all circumstances the white man's friend. He died in Washington on the 24th day of December, 1824, in the sixtieth year of his age."

History has almost forgotten this "white man's friend" who died in the white man's country and who is buried in white man's burying ground among the statesmen of the elder days. It is doubtful if one school teacher of American history in fifty would be able to tell his or her pupils who Pushmataha was, or under what circumstances he demonstrated his recorded friendship for the American people.

Earned His Chieftainship

The story of Pushmataha goes back to the days when the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, kindred peoples, who later formed the first self governing constitutional Indian nation that became the real nucleus of the state of Oklahoma, were still in possession of their ancestral lands in the region now covered by the states of Alabama and Mississippi. From the remotest times these two tribes had been noted for their friendship for the whites, and it was the boast of their chiefs that "their tomahawks had never been raised against the white man," though they had proved themselves valiant warriors as allies of the British, the French and later the Americans. In the latter years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century the most noted chief of the Choctaws in the Mississippi and Alabama country was Pushmataha, a magnificient specimen of physical manhood, an eloquent orator and one of the "bravest of the brave," who had won his chieftainship, not by inheritance, but by his personal prowess, his persuasive oratory and his subtle wisdom in council. Though unlettered and a "blanket Indian" throughout the early part of his life, he had acquired a remarkable gift of language, and his speeches were preserved for generations among his tribe's proudest traditions. His reputation for oratory and subtlety in debate did not depend wholly upon tribal tradition, for he often matched his wits with the white statesmen of the day and won a reputation among them as a real Indian statesman.

Pushmataha's lineage is unknown. He was reputed to be the son of a minor chief of his tribe, who was slain by a band of Creeks while Pushmataha was a child, and he grew up a sort of Hagar in the southern wilderness. He himself always resented any inquiry as to his parentage.

Once, in the later days, at Washington some of the members of congress became curious on the subject of his ancestry and asked him several direct and impertinent questions. Pushmataha maintained a sullen silence for a while and then with a little "spoofing" gleam in his eye he arose and delivered himself of this grandiloquent speech:

"Well, if the white chiefs must know, tell them that Pushmataha has neither father nor mother nor kinsmen upon the earth. Tell them that once upon a time, far away from here in the great forests of the Choctaw nation, a dark cloud arose upon the western sky and spread over the land. Then burst the cloud and rose the wind, and while rains fell and the winds howled the lightnings cleft a mighty oak and from its riven trunk leaped a mighty warrior, in stature noble, in wisdom profound, in bravery unequaled. It was Pushmataha."

Pushmataha's famous debate with Tecumseh, the powerful chief of the Shawnees and friend of the British, is one of the classics of Indian lore.

In 1811, while the clouds of war between Great Britain and America were gathering for a break, Tecumseh, noted as the most brilliant and fearless of Indian warriors and agitators, was sent by British agents among the southern tribes to induce Pushmataha to conclude an alliance with him which was to unite all the tribes of the Mississippi Valley in a general Indian war to be declared against the "American invaders." A general council of the tribes was called in the Choctaw country which was attended by thousands of the Indians in all the glory of paint and apparel, and attended by all the ceremonious observances befitting one of the greatest war councils ever held west of the Alleghanies. Tecumseh was given full opportunity to present his case and appeared at the council attended by thirty chiefs in full war costume. He made an eloquent and powerful harangue, picturing the wrongs that the white man had inflicted upon the Indian and calling upon them to unite for once in a a final war of revenge and reprisal. He closed his address with a stirring appeal to the patriotism of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, asking them not to forsake their own people, but to join hands and fight beside the Shawnees and the other tribes for the lands of their fathers.

His Answer to Tecumseh.

Pushmataha sat in stoic silence during Tecumseh's impassioned harangue, and then, in turn, addressed his tribe in a speech which has been preserved almost word for word in the traditions of the Choctaws—a speech that will match for its subtlety and eloquence any ever delivered in the halls of congress. A brief excerpt is all that can be given here. In part, he said:

"The great Shawnee orator has portrayed in vivid pictures the wrongs inflicted on his and other tribes by the ravages of the paleface. The candor and fervor of his eloquent appeal breathe the conviction of truth and sincerity, and, as kindred people, naturally we sympathize with the misfortunes of his people. If Tecumseh's words be true, and we doubt them not, then the Shawnees' experience with the whites has not been the same as that of the Choctaws. It is true we have befriended them, but who will deny that these acts of friendship have been abundantly returned? They have given us cotton gins, which simplify the spinning and sale of our cotton, they have helped us in the production of our crops, they have taken many of our people into their homes to teach them useful things, they are teaching our children to read and write from their books. They doctored our sick, they clothed our suffering, they fed our hungry, and where is the Choctaw or Chickasaw delegation that has ever gone to St. Stephen's with a worthy cause and been sent away empty handed? And forget not, O Choctaws and Chickasaws, that we are bound in peace to the Great White Father at Washington by a sacred treaty and the Great Spirit will punish those who break their word. The Great White Father has never yet violated that treaty and the Choctaws have never been driven to the necessity of taking up the tomahawk against him or his children. My fellow tribesmen, we are a just people. We do not take up the warpath without a just cause and an honest purpose. Shall our forefathers look back from the happy hunting grounds only to see their unbroken record for justice, gratitude and fidelity thus rudely repudiated and abandooned by an unworthy offspring?

"Hear me, O Choctaws and Chickasaws, for I speak truly for your welfare. It is not the province of your chiefs to settle these important questions. As a people it is your province to have either peace or war; and, as one of your chiefs, it is mine simply to counsel and advise. I would not undertake to dictate the course of one single Choctaw warrior. Permit me to speak for the moment not as your chief, but as a Choctaw warrior, weighing this question beside you. As such I shall exercise my calm, deliberate judgment in behalf of those most dear to me, and I shall not suffer my reason to be swept away by this eloquent recital of alleged wrongs which I know naught of. I deplore this war. I hope it may be averted; but if it is forced upon us I shall take my stand with those who have stood by my people in the past and will be found fighting beside our good friends to the end. I call upon all Choctaws and Chickasaws indorsing my sentiments to cast their tomahawks on this side of the council fire with me."

A Prophecy.

Pushmataha won the day. The air resounded with the clash of tomahawks cast on the side of the Choctaw chief, and the great Tecumseh withdrew with angry threats and reproaches. Pushmataha with his warriors followed Jackson into Florida, engaged with him in many hard-fought battles, and was with him throughout the British war that followed, and the Choctaw volunteers formed part of Jackson's army at New Orleans. Pushmataha was rewarded with a commission as brigadier general of volunteers and wore his uniform proudly to the end of his life.

And it was not only as a warrior, but as a statesman, that Pushmataha showed his devotion to the republic as well as to his own people. He induced his people to accept the treaty removing them from the Mississippi country to the Indian Territory and proved himself an able match for General Jackson, who was one of the commissioners, in the negotiation of the terms of the treaty. Not only did he show a thorough familiarity with the new territory, but he proved his native geography superior to Jackson's maps and pointed out that the language of the treaty, founded upon the maps, unlertook to convey to the Indians lands beyond the jurisdiction of the United States government. Subsequent surveys bore out Pushmataha's contentions. On behalf of his people he secured ample provisions for their future education in the new country and for self government. At the conclusion of the treaty he made a prediction which has been fulfilled in the evolution of the state of Oklahoma. This was in 1820. Forecasting a day when the Choctaw and the white man would live together on a plane of exact equality, social and political, in a state founded on the common sacrifices of both races, he said:

"I here venture the prediction, for I am considered a sort of prophet anyhow, that the day will come, and there are many children and some grown men here today who will live to see it, when the highly improved Choctaw shall hold office in the councils of the great nation of white people and in their wars with the nations of the earth. Mixed up in the armies of the white man, the fierce warwhoop of the Choctaw warrior shall strike terror and melt the hearts of an invading foe. Mind that. Pushmataha has this day declared it and his words of prophecy are not uttered foolishly or trivially. I believe it thoroughly and the contemplation of the great and so happy a change in the condition of my people is cheering to this old heart."

In 1824 Pushmataha went with a delegation of tribal chiefs to Washington to discuss matters relative to the removal of his people to their new country. While there he met Lafayette, then on a visit to this country. The old chief was made much of by Washington statesmen and probably fell a victim to the convivial gatherings of his white friends. He contracted a croup and died Dec. 24, 1824. Conscious of his dignity to the last, he requested that "the big guns be fired over his grave" and that the news of his death be sent to his people, to whom it would come, he said, "like the falling of a mighty oak in the forest." He was given a military funeral and buried in the Congressional cemetery. "From the ground contiguous to the place of interment," a contemporary newspaper account states, "there was an immense concourse of citizens, a long train of carriages, cavalry, military, bands of music, the whole procession extending at least a mile in length."

"Golly! What a Gulley!"

ABE MARTIN

Lots o' folks pass fer optimists when they only have th' knack o' shirkin' responsibility.

Squire Marsh Swallow has granted Ike Lark a 60-day reprieve so he can fill some banquet orders he's contracted fer.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "I seldom read the books I buy from my hypnotic book agent friend because I am too busy working to accumulate money enough to pay him."

Life's Discomforts.

Watching a person eat by jamming a fork down his mouth to the hilt.

Men go out to play golf for exercise and then hire a caddy to carry their clubs so they won't get too much.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Hiram Ward is a careful man. He's worn the same front collar button for 10 years now.

Few people enjoy practicing music or hearing it practiced.

Put up your screen doors early. The first 10,000,000 flies are the most pestiferous.

ROSALIND'S ADVICE.

Dear Rosalind: What shall I do? I go with a fellow who wears a little dinky mustache. He wants me to kiss him. Should I do so?—H. H. G.

Dear H. H. G.: Use your own judgment if you have any. Not many have. Personally I wouldn't kiss any fellow who wears a mustache. Just about that time the mustache would tickle me so I would have to laugh and it is impolite to laugh in someone's face. I advise you to tell him to give up either his mustache or desire to kiss. It's not good policy to kiss every fellow you meet so discriminate against those with mustaches.—Rosalind.

Note: If any reader wishes Rosalind to advise him or her on any important questions of the day just write and ask her. She knows or thinks she knows. Ask her and find out.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the Telephone Co.
Dear Central:

I am writing to you because I don't seem to be able to talk to you in any other way. Many times I have jiggled and jiggled the receiver of the phone in my house but evidently you are deaf or want me to think you are. You have succeeded in making me think so. That's about the only success you have achieved. I might as well have rung the doorbell of an empty house as try to attract your attention over the phone.

I want to ask you a few questions about telephone companies and their evils. Why is it that they employ girls as operators who don't know how to talk English? This is an English-speaking nation and most of the telephone users speak English. Why hire Arabian or Chinese or Russian or whatever kind of girls they have on the switchboard? As long as an operator confines herself to repeating numbers I can understand what she's saying but just let her try to tell me something and I need an interpreter.

Why does an operator say the line is busy three-fourths of the time? Why doesn't she say she's busy? That's the real reason. If all the lines were as busy as an operator claims the insulation would be burned off the wires.

Another question, a very important one, is the wrong number problem. Why are the wrong numbers always called after the bewitching hour of midnight. There's nothing that makes me froth at the mouth so easily outside of hearing the alarm clock ring as to have to get up in the wee small hours of the morning to answer the phone and have some sweet voice murmur, "Is Clarence or Harry or Jim there?" The truth of the case is there is no Clarence or Harry or Jim or anybody else besides the fellow who has had his sleep broken. Of course it's the wrong number and the sweet voice can't help it.

This is a busy world nowadays and a user of a phone detests having to spend the greater part of his life with a receiver to his ear waiting for Central to come out of a trance and answer. Why is it that hypnotists are allowed to work on telephone operators? Nine out of 10 of them seem to be hypnotized.

In these modern times it takes a decade of pleading and wailing and gnashing of teeth to persuade a telephone company to install an instrument in your house. After you obtain one it takes another decade to reach any of your friends over the wire.

Why does a telephone always get out of order when the wind blows over five miles an hour? Why doesn't the company nail its wires to the poles instead of sticking them on with a cheap paste? Why is the company so prompt in sending bills when it isn't prompt in doing anything else? Why does the long distance operator always seem to have a watch, the minute hand of which travels as fast as the second hand on an ordinary watch? Why charge more for a long distance conversation than it costs in return trip railroad fares to the town where the person lives you want to talk with?

If you answer all these questions I won't ask any more but am not going to hold my breath till you answer. I know you too well, Central.

A phone user,
Uncle Henry.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Guns

OH, the shootings every day! Some one's always being shot, and the dead are borne away to the shady churchyard lot. Some are shot for fifteen cents, some are stricken down for fun; the most frivolous of gents may with ease acquire a gun. There are laws forbidding this, there are laws forbidding that; but no law forbids the bliss of the tough who'd pack a gat. He may have a murder face, he may have a record bad, but he seeks the busy place where revolvers may be had; and if he can show the mon, foolish questions are not plied; he may bear away his gun, ripe for carefree homicide. Shooting, shootings all the time, voters killed, with no excuse; and the carnival of crime still is ramping, raging loose. If you'd buy a dish of beer, a prescription you must gain, from some learned physician near, who has found you have a pain. If you'd buy a poison dire to deplete the rodent swarms, then the druggist will require that you sign some drastic forms. But if you desire a gat, with manslaughter in your mind, there'll be no ordeal like that, no obstructions will you find.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Temptation

The tempter came and whispered low:
"Take this. The world will never know—
And if it does, the law is such
Your person it cannot ever touch.
You can be rich and buy all things,
Have every joy which money brings,
And live at ease." The youth said:
"No.
I will not buy my fortune so."

The tempter smiled. "I offer you
That which your neighbor there will do
If you decline. From day to day
His coach will pass along the way
And you shall see him living high
With luxuries you cannot buy.
Safely he shall enjoy, my lad,
The fortune which you could have had.

"If you can stand each day to see
Your neighbor dwell in luxuary
While you in poverty remain,
I will not trouble you again.
But here is fortune at your door.
Steal now, and need to steal no more."
He answered: "Better years of grief
Than have to know myself a thief."

What if the written law must fail
To lock the other man in jail.
He knows the way his fortune came
And all his joy is touched with shame.
Strangers may think he earned his pelf,
But he cannot deceive himself.
The courts may set a rascal free,
But in his heart a thief is he.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar Guest)

VARIETIES

London has 22 daily newspapers.

The juniper berry takes two years to ripen.

Venice is built on 80 islands and has 400 bridges.

Delhi, India, is famous for its cashmere shawls.

Amsterdam, Holland, has more than 300 bridges.

Three thousand merchant vessels fly the Japanese flag.

San Francisco has the only Hindu temple in the United States.

The bread distributers of Paris are almost exclusively women.

Clubwomen of Portland, Ore., are building a $50,000 clubhouse.

The Allegheny river is navigable for 150 miles above Pittsburgh.

New York city has more than 1,000 women physicians and surgeons.

Cyclones revolve in opposite directions in the two hemispheres.

The early Greeks used large stones and sacks of sand as anchors.

The tourniquet was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in 1674.

Since 1870 the death rate in England has declined nearly 50 per cent.

Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg.

More than a million women voted at the recent elections held in Canada.

Philadelphia has 263 women physicians and nine women preachers.

Seattle is to have a school of criminology, the first, it is said, in America.

The sun dial is supposed to have been invented about the year 1000 B. C.

The average daily consumption of water in London is 35 gallons per capita.

The Australian mudfish is able to live out of water nine months or more.

There are approximately 60,000 clubwomen in the state of Pennsylvania.

Agriculture and stock raising was the chief occupation of the Anglo-Saxons.

In Great Britain the Society of Antiquaries of London was founded in 1574.

Maize is cultivated by the Peruvians at a height of 7,000 feet above the sea.

Fireproof barrels made from sugar mill refuse have been invented in Hawaii.

Budapest, Hungary, embraces the historic town of Ofen, once a Roman colony.

As a means of combating the wave of crime all Paris is to be thumb-printed.

Bareback riding, as a circus performance, is said to have lost much of its popularity.

Paris has an excess of 100,000 women over the men, according to latest census figures.

A new safety razor lathers the face and removes the beard in one and the same operation.

The two principal colleges for women in Ireland are Queen's and Alexandra, both in Dublin.

A machine which makes 12 prints an hour from a photographic negative has been invented.

"Yerba mate," or Paraguay tea, is made from the leaves of a shrub belonging to the holly family.

France plans to conserve 400,000,000 tons of coal annually by the electrification of her railroads.

The government of Jugo-Slavia is making plans for an extensive scheme of railroad electrification.

A combination of cement and castiron blocks has been used in some recent road building in Paris.

Portland, Ore., has one of the finest labor temples in America, recently completed at a cost of $1,000,000.

Most of the meerschaum comes from mines near the Black sea, which have been worked for 500 years.

The inhabitants of Jutland are believed to be the most nearly pure-line specimens of the old Danish stock.

Australian statistics show that the workers lost $6,150,000 in wages by 554 industrial disputes during 1920.

The gnat fashions its eggs into the shape of a lifeboat. You cannot sink them without breaking them to pieces.

The seaplane tender Wright, of the United States navy, has accommodations for six "blimp" type balloons.

About 400 cubic feet of air, weighing in all more than 30 pounds, pass through the human lungs every 24 hours.

European factories each year produce about 16,000,000 pounds of artificial butter, with cocoanut oil as the base.

The Easter lily is a comparatively new thing in Christendom. It was introduced from Japan about 100 years ago.

During the last 300 years there have been more changes in men's fashions than in any other part of men's attire.

It is the habit of bees to place their honey in the coolest place in the hive, and the young insects in the warmest.

In 15 states the United States reclamation service has retrieved 3,000,000 arid acres through irrigation projects.

The ancient Jews and Arabs used their 10 fingers as an aid to addition, and from them we get the decimal system.

Jewelers in London are complaining because women of the fashionable set are wearing much less jewelry than formerly.

The Asiatic buffalo is a very valuable animal, its milk containing three and a half times as much butter fat as that of the cow.

An old funeral custom in some parts of England is the presentation of a black pipe to each of the men who serve as pallbearers.

By a new process aluminum can be so subtantially nickel-plated that the metal can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Desiccated foodstuffs, left in Polish army depots after the Bolsheviki were found to be in good condition when withdrawn for use in 1921.

Up to the sixth century the period of Lent was 36 days, instead of 40, as now. This corresponded to a tenth of the year, or a tithe of Christian's time.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

NATION HONORS GRANT

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

WITH tenderness and much expectancy old soldiers smoothed out their uniforms that they could march in the great parade which took place in Washington on April 27, in honor of the 100th birthday anniversary of General Grant.

With the usual tramp, tramp, of many feet, veterans of four wars marched together in the parade. There were regular soldiers, cadets, sailors, marines and many others, but of course, it is the old soldiers we are most interested in because we are so proud of the few we have among our writers for the Household Page.

We think how the old veterans must have felt who had actually seen General Grant—who had marched at his commands. How their hearts must have kept time to the martial music as well as their feet as they followed over the same thoroughfare that they did when celebrating victory.

Even the confederate soldiers took heartily in the celebration, for every man loves the memory of the magnanimous leader.

It is opportune that Grant's birthday comes in the Spring for Washington is at its best at this time of year and the Botanic garden where the memorial was unveiled by the granddaughter and great-granddaughter was a glorious background.

Schools were dismissed and federal employes' work was suspended so that they could join the throngs gathered to see the unveiling of the memorial.

It has taken 15 years to complete the statue and the first sight of it must bring back stirring memories of those harrowing but worthwhile days when men learned the value of sticking together.

Aunt Martha told you in another column that she had a secret for you and she has tried her best to keep it from you but like all women even in this day of feminine freedom and independence she simply cannot wait a whole week to tell you that she was one of the thousands who viewed the memorial in Washington. There now the secret is out but not all of it. Next week there will be so many things to tell you that the story corner won't be able to hold it.

Your old auntie thought she could slip away and back again without your finding it out until she returned but there is no use trying to keep a secret from her household family and one of the most impressive things she has seen so far is this big celebration in the capitol.

She wished every one of you could have been there especially our faithful writers, the old soldiers.

Under the shadow of the capitol in the most beautiful city in the United States will stand this work of art which has been dedicated to the nation by the union and confederate veterans. The entire memorial is among the world's largest group of statuary but the figure of Grant on his horse is the part that commanded attention at the dedication and we would not be surprised if some of the old soldiers did not feel an actual presence as they gazed at the bronze horse holding so defiantly the familiar figure wearing the slouch hat and military cloak of those memorable days.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

days come that are to be.—

FLOWERS FOR LIVING AND DEAD

flowers for a funeral was a topic brought no response. This rather objected to flowers for as in that they should be given the person while living. Doubtless true that the dead know ing of these offerings and perhaps they would not care for them did. So I agree that we give flowers and any true and good deed that we can give them before they go away forever.

there is another phase to the that appeals to most of us. ers are types of beauty and transient things of natural which forever come and go. fragrance and loveliness and speak of paradise to we hope our loved ones have

is a tribute to this and a visible of proferred sympathy to the hearts of those who are thus ed. This sympathy made visible flowers to the dead for comfort of the living?—Mrs. of Texas.

TAKES RIDE WITH US.

very much acquainted with you as my mother has taken Blade for many years. My mother is also a subscriber and for years The Blade has visited weekly in my own home. I enjoy the Household page and turn that page as soon as it comes. reading the paper of March would not resist writing one longer. If Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when I pass, I may see the Merry-Go-Round.

had a birthday February 2, and had a twin in the Boys and department but have forgotten who he was. Would be pleased hear from her if she cares to me. I would like the address of the East from Maryland interested in that state.

never in Dreams. I would like your neighbor but not where mercury is 38 degrees below

glad to see letters from my state and would like to see it represented as West Virginia. whistle has blown and the Go-Round has stopped so I jump off and run back home. Housekeeper.

NATURE SERIES: COKE

have been reading your letters some time and think all of them I have especially enjoyed the about the different nature series. Perhaps some of you would know how coke is made.

made from soft coal. The is taken from the mines by or blasting and loaded into cars drawn by mules. It is in the large coke ovens with small doors for loading them. coal is loaded into the ovens heated till most of the gas is off or burned. As soon as it is taken from the ovens to burn. Coke makes a hot and it will last much longer coal.

Virginia is second in the production of coal and coke, with 70,000,000 tons of coal per year. About one tenth of this is made into coke. What has become of Ruhe? Buster Brown, write me soon and tell us about your experiences in camp and over the sea. I am sure the cousins would like hearing all about them.

Scott, your letter was fine. I have seen all the places you described.—Blue Violet of W. Va.

GIFF FROM THE SOUTH

have come a long way to ask you to join you. May I? Keystone State. I enjoyed your letter very much. I agree with you not about Pennsylvania—but about traveling. There is something else down here besides cotton fields and pine groves. Many a Southerner has sat on his porch and hear the plaintive twanging of banjoes and the weird voices of colored people joined in the darkie melodies. And as for the beautiful scenery, — well just come to the South.

Land of Dreams, come again. I have gladly wait for you to tell about it.

wish I could describe some of the scenes around here but I am not capable at describing. However, I will tell you our town's main feature. The first one is "Hot Tamala George." Next comes the hamburger stands. Last but by no means the least is the mud. Your town may have the first two but you never saw mud that could beat ours.

I do not see any harm in dancing. Are you against fancy dancing? I hope not for that is my favorite recreation.

I have been looking through the Blades for the last month but somehow or other, I have not yet found anyone whose birthday comes on the same day as mine, in July. What's the matter, are you all snowbirds.

Who said they didn't like Latin? I am having a good time with it.

Just one more favor before I go. I would like very much to see in print some of the songs so popular during the war. Especially "Joan of Arc" and the one containing the words, "Goodbye Paw, Goodbye Maw, Goodbye mule with the old hee-haw, I may not know what de war's about, but you betcha, I'll soon find out.—Dixie Dreamer.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

I have been a reader of The Blade for a year or two and I think it fine. I have been reading the cousins' letters and enjoy them fine so I thought I would write a few lines and let the cousins know what is going on out here in the West Virginia hills. I have a small crop this year. I want to put out about three or four acres of corn and plant about four or five bushels of potatoes and some beans and pumpkins. I think everybody who can ought to raise something that will help to bring down the high cost of living. This is my first letter.—With regards to all.—A Beginner from West Virginia.

To Make Cold Starch

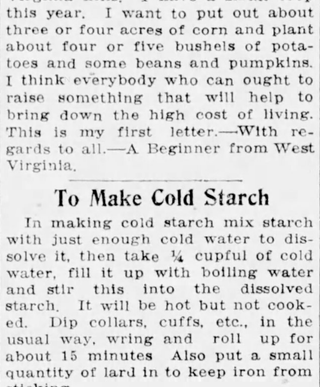
In making cold starch mix starch with just enough cold water to dissolve it, then take ¼ cupful of cold water, fill it up with boiling water and stir this into the dissolved starch. It will be hot but not cooked. Dip collars, cuffs, etc., in the usual way, wring and roll up for about 15 minutes Also put a small quantity of lard in to keep iron from sticking.

Art in the Home

Shoe Bags.

After the closet is cleaned and the dresses hung in their covers, shoes are the next problem. Match the cretonne used for dress covers and line with the prevailing color. Bind the pockets with lining and bind bag with white bias tape. Each pocket should be made large enough to hold one pair of shoes. A box plait will give fullness. Rings should be fastened neatly across the top so that they can be hung on hooks or screws put in the wall for that purpose.

Hang the shoe bag at a convenient height and you will find this one of the best improvements in



your closet if you have not already made use of such a bag.

Always use washable material, for the bags will collect the dust, no matter how good a housekeeper you are.

If Spring's influence helps any of your friends to make the old, old promise, these shoe bags will also make acceptable gifts.

Above all do not have a half dozen different colors. Even if you are not sensitive to colors, you will get some reaction from harmony and enjoy your home heaps more if you take pains with the trimmings which are not necessary, yet always desirable.

Prominent Girls Soon to Wed

Princess Olga — Catherine Hughes

—Copyright Underwood and Underwood

THE engagement of Princes Olga of Greece to Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark was announced recently. Princess Olga is the daughter of King Constantine and Crown Prince Frederick is the son of King Christian.

Miss Katherine Hughes, daughter of Secretary of State and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, whose engagement was recently announced is to become the bride of Chauncey Lockhart Waddell of New York. Miss Hughes was graduated in 1916 from the National Cathedral School for girls in Washington, and in 1920 from Wellesley. Mr. Waddell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Waddell of Greenfield, Ohio. He is a graduate of Harvard and was in the Air Service during the World war.

Our Correspondents

The following letter has come and speaks for itself. If the reader who requested this poem will send a stamped envelope to The Blade, we will gladly forward the poem.

"Inclosed please find a copy of the poem entitled 'Lord Bakeman' which was requested in The Blade for publication. For several days, I hesitated about copying it, as I doubted it ever getting in print on account of its length. But, however, I have decided to send it, hoping that it may in some way reach the one who requested it as I am quite certain it must be a very aged person, for I doubt very much if very many of the last two generations ever heard of the poem. I have a book of ancient poems which I would gladly help to give the world once more, but they are all quite lengthy and I have always doubted whether there was a newspaper in this age of the world that would want to give them space. Barbara Allen has 18 or 20 stanzas, but unless I know that they are going to be used or get to the ones that ask for them it would be very foolish for me to bother about it. When I read of one of these old poems being asked for, I always wish that I might be able to send them directly to them as I believe it must be some elderly lady or gentleman.

"The fate of 'Lord Bakeman' is in your hands. Yours truly, Mrs. G. A. Bushnell, Neb."

We have no song books for sale. Any of the old songs you wish we will be glad to publish in order of which they are received from readers, unless they are copyrighted or unless they are too long.

Mrs. Ora E. Romine, Rutland, Ohio, R. F. D. 1, is a lover of flowers. She enjoys her house plants and wonders if some of the cousins who read the Household page would send her a few slips if she returns postage. Mrs. Romine has been absent from the page for more than a year and we are glad she has come back to us. In the meantime she has lost her 11 year old boy so her happiness has been clouded this last year.

In the Toledo Blade of April 6, 1922, there was a letter from an old soldier, "C. L. D." of Iowa. He asked for an old book of Dr. Chase's Recipes. Mrs. H. C. Long of Kansas, Ill., R. R. 15, has one of these books which was published in 1862 and she will send it to him if he will send his address.

Household Hints

To prevent cakes burning in gas ovens, place water in a tin on the lower shelf.

Salt codfish is good served in cream sauce.

Salsify is delicious scalloped as you would scallop potatoes.

If radishes are not too old or pungent, they are excellent creamed.

When creaming butter, if milk should exude from butter, pour it off.

Serve a boiled leg of lamb with drawn butter sauce with nasturtium seeds.

Onions are good boiled in salted water and served on toast with cream sauce.

A tablespoonful of cornstarch will often take the place of an egg in cooking.

For buttered cracker crumbs, allow ¼ cup melted butter to each cup of crumbs.

Fill cake pans nearly two-thirds full if you wish the cake to rise to the top of the pan.

A delicious pie filling is made by heating together 1 cup of sour cream, ½ cup chopped raisins, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 egg yolks, 1 tablespoonful flour and seasoning. Cook in double boiler until thick enough.

To remove iron rust, soak the stain in lemon juice, sprinkle heavily with salt and bleach four or five hours in the sun.

BOYS AND GIRLS

If, when we do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God.—I. Peter 2:20.

DOTTIE HAS A TWIN.

I was interested in the letter of Little Miss Dottie of New York, for you see I am her twin. I too was six months old Jan. 1, 1922. I rather think I'll sit on the floor though, instead of on Aunt Martha's lap till I get a little acquainted. I am just a bit afraid of strangers at first. I can smile at them but do not want them to take me. I could sit up alone when I was six months old. I like to play on the floor. I can creep a little way now. I cry when my little black puppy plays too much with me when I am on the floor or in my jumper.

Oh Dottie, why do you cry about your bath? It's such fun. When mama puts me in the tub I laugh and kick and splash water all over. But I do cry when she takes me out. I have a little sister who was one year old May 27, 1921. She can do lots of things that I can't but someday I will catch up. Before long I am going to be as tall as she will be. Sometimes now I can make her yell when I hang on to something she wants.

She likes me though even if she does take things from me. I suppose I would do the same if I could. She brings me so many things to play with that I am lonesome if she goes away.

I live at a fishery on the shore of Saginaw bay. Our grandpa and grandma are our only neighbors and they live four miles away. My daddy is almost a twin of Mountain Girl of Va. He was 23 years old Jan. 12. He has a twin sister, the only auntie I have.

I wonder if Dottie would send me a snapshot of herself. I'd love it and would return one of mine. W. B. didn't get Dottie's letter and I hope mine escapes that fate for I want Dottie to know she has a twin. My best wishes to all Blade friends.—Elspeth Anila Thomas, Unionville, Michigan.

HOW GRAPES ARE RAISED.

Here I am again after an absence of a few months. I wonder how many cousins would like to hear about grapes. In February or March the grape vines are trimmed. This is done by cutting off most of the old wood and leaving from five to eight canes on a vine. After the vines are trimmed, the brush is pulled off and left in the middle of the rows. It is then drawn out and burned. Next the posts are driven if any of the posts are broken off. New ones are put on their places. Then the wires are tightened and the staples are driven and the grapes are ready for tying. Little wires about six inches long are used for tying the canes up on the wire. Then the grapes are ready to be plowed and hoed. They are worked till about the first or middle of July. By this time the vines are so large that working them breaks off the runners. They are then left to grow. At last comes the picking. This begins about the last of September. The grapes are picked and put into crates or baskets and sent away to be sold. — Your Country Blue Bird.

J. V. ATTENDS COLLEGE.

I take my pen in hand to write a few lines. Perhapa the cousins thought they were no longer to be bothered by me. I am at "my old stamping ground" as is said by my friends.

I started into college for this last semester. I find that the life of the college student is very interesting. One must conform with certain standards. I hated to change the style of my mustach so I had it removed.

His Majesty, King Philip, speaks of having greased the stairs. We placed black paint on the knob of the door.

Do you not think that I have improved much in command of English? Perhaps I leave out some words which begin with "th." It is not possible that I should pronounce that correctly and I try that I should leave it out of speech when it is possible. I have the habit of leaving it out when writing.

There was a French play at the auditorium just before I left this week. It was (how is it) played by the French club. It made me homesick.

I will close for the present as I must go to the train. I suppose then I will miss some classes. The professor does not wish that we should miss class and sometimes is even unpleaant concerning it. They say that if we fail to attend class several times they will give us a flunk. I understand it is a sort of unpleasant prize. What has become of Moonbeam? She is such a pleasant writer. Perhaps she wrote when I had not the pleasure that I should see The Blade. I must not write some more. Your friend, J. V.

REAL TWINS

Good morning, Aunt Martha. Here we are on the doorstep. Please don't chase us away before we get to take a peep at the cousins. 'Tis a joly bunch they are and that is why we wish a seat in their midst. It is twins we are. We live in the country and dearly love old mother nature.

James Smith, won't you take us hunting with you? We can climb mountains and we don't scream or faint when we hear shooting.

Aunt Martha, won't you bring the cousins and go on a trip with us. Maybe we could catch a nice fat opossum.

Contemplator, have you any more ideas? Send them along. We enjoy some solid brain food now and then.

Busy Bee of Michigan, we would love to exchange some of our snapshots with you. We dote on taking pictures and would enjoy any pictures from the cousins.

Lonely Traveler, we wonder where you are wandering and if you are still lonely.

Rhyme Stringer, please reserve a couple of your fast traveling horses for us. We will race you to the end of the road for we would love to see that "land where dreams come true."—Peggy and Patsy.

PICTURES FROM HIGH HILLS

This is early for another chat I guess, but I saw where the club list showed that several new cousins had joined the happy circle called "Boys and Girls" which is a mighty happy family for the cousins to join.

One evening a friend and I started up a divide which led back in the mountains. We were going to a camping place up on the creek. The rest of the party who were going went on up the creek, so my friend and I took a notion to go up the divide and hunt. We fixed up our trappings and started. We tramped nearly all evening. We saw the town of Bryson. We could see the main street and houses and all of the surrounding country. We were about five miles off from it. It was a nice picture down in the river valley.

We walked about 10 miles that evening up one steep hill and down another with brooks and creeks leading off on each side. So by the time we arrived back at camp we were tired and felt like resting.

The prettiest picture was when we went to the top of Andres Ball which is more than 6,000 feet above sea level. This Ball is a natural one which covers more than 25 acres of ground and in the Summer grass grows all over it. When you first go up on top it seems as though you were on the top of a high tower. Talk about a place to see mountains and the country for miles and miles. You can see so far that it gets blue before your vision. You can see in every direction except one where there is a little rise. This is covered with balsam trees. When the sun sets it looks like a big ball of fire a long way off, but it hardly reflects at all there.—Paul Ballew of North Carolina.

Short and Sweet

Next week Aunt Martha expects to have a surprise for you. So keep your ears to the ground and your eyes open and you shall know—next week.

Dew Drop by the Pacific has come all the way from Oregon. She is 17 years old and can cook and sew and keep house, but beside all that she likes to ride the ranges and chase cows. Who is going to be the first cousin to write from Oregon by the first of May? Dew Drop, are you going to complete the race?

Horrors! Guess what Unknown dreamed about us. That there was no longer any Boys' and Girls' column. She asked if we can imagine how she felt when she awoke. We certainly can and we are putting your letter in Short and Sweet as fast as we can so that you can be reassured. Anyway there is an old saying that dreams go by contraries and we know this one did for we are very much alive.

Babe suggests that we have a corner for the birthdays of the cousins. It is worth consideration for nearly every letter which comes has the old question, "Have I a twin?" Why don't some of you write and tell why there seems to be so much interest in having birthdays on the same day? Aunt Martha has found four twins much to her joy but she has kept it a deep dark secret.

A message has come for King Philip from Elaine who wishes him success in acquiring a business education. Kings, she thinks, are needed in all professions and she thinks that the young folks have better facilities than ever before to make useful careers for themselves. Her career is staying at home with the old folks and helping on the farm. A very good one we might add. With music, good magazines and books, Elaine adds, the country folks need not be ignorant of the affairs of the world today.

Here we find ambition and we are enthusiastic in our interest and best wishes. Clara Iva Boterf is planning to start a needlecraft shop in Ohio. She would like to have the cousins suggest a name and wishes that more of you would send in ideas for Art in the Home. A shop is one of the best little playthings in the world. It holds possibilities and lets one into the study of everyday life at close range. It will try your patience, it will develop your character. Making good is a fine thing and we expect to hear more from Clara.

Windy of Ohio has been hunting mushrooms. The result was funny for Windy came home "all in" but nary a mushroom. Last year about this time Aunt Martha spent a weekend in the country and was out hunting mushrooms herself but she had better luck and ate them later on toast. She lived too.

Don't forget about the surprise!

Mixing With Martha

Nut and Celery Loaf

Put through the meat chopper sufficient nut meats to fill a cup, together with the same amount of celery; moisten very slightly a cupful of soft stale bread crumbs; mix it with nuts and celery, flavoring with poultry seasoning, half a teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne and a teaspoonful of butter melted in a cupful of hot milk or cream and after kneading with the hands, form into an oval loaf; place this in a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour, occasionally basting with a mixture of melted butter, hot water and a few drops of kitchen bouquet; serve on a mound of hot mashed potatoes accompanied by a cream sauce flavored with minced parsley.

Bachelor's Buttons.

One-fourth cup butter; 1 1-3 cups flour, 2-3 cup sugar; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ teaspoon almond flavoring; 1 egg; rub the butter into flour; divide the sugar, beat the egg with half of the sugar, and stir the remainder into the flour mixture; combine this with the egg mixture; add the flavoring and roll the dough in the hands to make balls the size of a large nut; place 2 inches apart on a buttered baking sheet, sprinkle with sugar and bake gently for 10 minutes in a moderate oven. This recipe makes 30 delicate and delicious cakes.

Snatches From W. B.

I have three brothers older than myself. My father is 80 years old. He was a soldier in the confederate army. My brother was in camp during the World war. He was in Camp Lee, Virginia. I like to hoe in our garden and tend to my flowers. I also like to sew crochet and cook.—Mary Belle.

Before being married I taught school and rode horseback to and from school. Michigan isn't much of a saddle country but I love to ride. Several years ago I read in The Blade a letter from Manila Simpkins, Indiana Valley, Va. I wish that correspondent would write again. I was born May 23, 1898 and named for Dewey's Victory at Manila.

I was born March 27 on Easter Sunday 12 years ago. My birthday never came on Easter again till I was 11 years old. Have I a twin?—Little Easter girl.

Once more I will try to get on the Household page where I land always in Short and Sweet or Snatches. We have a community club in our town composed of all young people of the town and country around. — Snow Bird.

Life has been for me—work, work, work on the farm.—Ben Shoale.

Bachelor Billy, as every one inquires for you, so shall I. Please come out of your hiding.—Jean of Roaring R.

American Lilac, Weary, Michigan Rider, Canadian Cowgirl, Arthur McIntosh and all the rest of you come again.—Purple Lilac of W. Va.

Come on Pennsylvanians, don't let the West Virginians beat you. I live in Pennsylvania and think it is about the best state in the Union.—Stubbs.

POETS' CORNER

Bill and Joe

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrades, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by
The shining days when life was new
And all was bright with morning dew,
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
Today, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With Hon. and LLD,
In big, brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow; off they go!
How are you, Bill? How are you Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermine robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray;
They talk like fellows in their teens—
Mad, poor old boys; that's all it means"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes,
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar! what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand;
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song,
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below,
Where this was Bill and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. Hic jacet Bill.

Worth

BY ORRIN A. DeMASS.

When you think of a man, you seldom think
Of the knowledge he has of books,
You seldom think of the clothes he wears,
His habits, or faults, or looks.
You seldom think of the car he drives,
Nor the bonds his gold has bought;
When you think of a man, you mostly think
Of some kindness he has wrought.
You judge him not by his blocks of stocks,
Nor his power of name or pen;
You judge a man by the place he's made,
In the hearts of his fellow men.
You judge him more by the fight he's made
By the way he has faced the strife,
And not the amount of the bank account
He's managed to get in life.
You think of the friend he's been to man,
The good that he has done,
And you judge the sort of a man he is
By the friends that he has won.

If We Knew

Could we only draw the curtain
That surrounds each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur to action drives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer than we judge we should,
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin;
Could we know the powers working
To o'erthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment—
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity when we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force;
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good,
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understood!

The Little Black Sheep

By Paul Lawrence Dunbar

Po' li' black sheep dat strayed away,
Done los' in de win' an' de rain—
An' de Shepherd He say, "O hirelin',
Go fin' my sheep again."
An' de hirelin' say, "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad,"
But de Shepherd He smile, like dat
lil' brack sheep
Wuz de onliest lamb He had.

An' he Shepherd He say, "O hirelin',
For de win' and' de rain am col',
An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome
Out dere, so far f'um de fol'."
But he hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep am ol' an' gray!"
But de Shepherd He smile, like dat
lil' brack sheep
Wuz fair as de break ob day.

An' He say, "O hirelin', hasten,
Lo! here is de ninety an' nine,
But dere, way off f'um the sheepfol',
Is da lil' brack sheep of Mine!"
An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
De res' ob de sheep am here!"
But de Shepherd He smile like dat lil'
brack sheep
He hol' it de mostes' dear.

An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Where de night wuz col' an' bleak,
An' dat lil' brack sheep, He fin' it,
An' lay it agains' His cheek.
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Don' bring dat sheep to me"
But de Shepherd He smile, an', He
hol' it close,
An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz—me!

American Birthdays

May 5, 1832—Hubert Howe Bancroft, historian.

May 6, 1854—Robert E. Peary, Arctic explorer.

May 7, 1833—John S. Boynton, statesman and governor.

May 8, 1829—Louis M. Gottschalk, pianist and composer.

May 9, 1858—Frederic W. Goding, diplomat and inventor.

May 10, 1802—Horatio Allen, civil engineer.

May 11, 1836—Josephus N. Larned, editor, librarian and author.

Holy City

Last night I lay a sleeping, there
came a dream so fair.
I stood in old Jerusalem, beside the
temple there;
I heard the children singing and
ever as they sing,
Me thought the voice of angels in
heav'n in answer rig.
Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Lift up your gates and sing,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King.

And then methought my dream was
changed, the streets no longer
ring,
Hush'd were the glad hosannas the
little children sing.
The sun grew dark with mystery,
the morn was cold and chill,
As the shadows of a cross arose upon
a lonely hill.
Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Hark how the angels sing,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King.

And once again the scene was
changed New earth there
seemed to be!
I saw the Holy City beside the tideless sea;
The light of God were on its streets,
The gates were open wide,
And all who would might enter and
no one was denied.
No need of moon or stars by night,
nor sun to shine by day,
It was the new Jerusalem, that
would not pass away.
Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Sing for the night it o'er,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna forevermore.
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna forevermore.

Three Leaves of Shamrock

When leaving dear old Ireland, in the
merry month of June,
The birds were sweetly singing, all
nature seemed in tune;
An Irish girl accosted me with a sad
tear in her eye,
And as she said these words to me
she bitterly did cry;
Kind sir, I ask a favor, then grant it
to me, please;
It is not much I ask of you, but 'twill
set my heart at ease;
Take these to my brother Ned, who's
far across the sea,
And don't forget to tell him, sir, that
they were sent by me.

Chorus

Three leaves of Shamrock, the Irishman's Shamrock,
From his own darling sister, and her
blessing too, she gave.
Take them to my brother, for I love
no one other
And these are the flowers from our
Angel Mother's grave.

Tell him since he went away, how
bitter was our lot,
The landlord came one Winter day
and turned us from our cot;
Our troubles were so many, and our
friends so very few,
And, brother dear, our mother used
to often sigh for you.

Come home again, my darling boy, she
used to often say;
Alas! one day she sickened and soon
was laid away,
Her grave I watered with my tears,
that's where these flowers
grew!
And, brother, dear, they're all I have,
and these I send to you.

The Little Brown Church in the Vale

BY CLARA S. SOESBE.

There's a church in a valley by the
wildwood,
No lovelier place in the dale;
No spot is so dear to my childhood,
As the little brown church in the
vale.

How sweet on a bright Sabbath
morning
To list to the clear ringing bell;
Its tones so sweetly are calling,
O, Come to the church in the vale.

There, close by the church in the
valley
Lies one that I loved so well;
She sleeps, sweetly sleeps, 'neath the
willow;
Disturb not her rest in the vale.

There, close by the side of that loved
one,
'Neath the tree where the wild
flowers bloom,
When the farewell hymn shall be
chanted,
I shall rest by her side in the
tomb.

Chorus.

O, come, come, come, come,
Come to the church by the wildwood.
O, come to the church in the dale;
No spot is so dear to my childhood,
As the little brown church in the
vale.

Crossing the Bar

—ALFRED TENNYSON

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of
the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems
asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of
farewell,
When I embark.

For though from out our bourne of
Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

DOCTOR ORDERED WOMAN OBEYED

Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and is Now Well

Chicago, Illinois. — "You surely gave women one good medicine when you put Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on the market. After I had my baby I was all run down and so nervous it kept me from gaining. My doctor did everything he could to build me up, then he ordered me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with his medicine and I am now a new woman. I have had three children and they are all Lydia E. Pinkham babies. I have recommended your medicine to several friends and they speak highly of it. You are certainly doing good work in this world." —Mrs. ADRITH TOMSHECK, 10557 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

There is nothing very strange about the doctor directing Mrs. Tomsheck to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There are many physicians who do recommend it and highly appreciate its value.

Women who are nervous, run down, and suffering from women's ailments should give this well-known root and herb medicine a trial. Mrs. Tomsheck's experience should guide you towards health.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE FARMER'S INCOME— The Home-Made Budget

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, what income do you expect this year from your hard work and your investment in dollars? Have you estimated this income? The good business man makes a careful estimate of his expected income and then governs himself accordingly.

Mr. Farmer, you need a certain amount of cash for the year of 1922. Where do you expect to get it? What will be your cash crop—grain or live stock or both? You ought to know about when this cash will land in your pocketbook. No doubt you know now who is waiting to get this cash.

Do you know how you are going to use this cash when you get hold of it? Have you made obligations ahead? Are you paying interest on a note or some other form of debt? Are you going to be able to meet this debt the day before it is due? If not you had better have a talk with the man you owe ahead of time. Talk to him first. Lead the fight. Don't let him or compel him to speak to you first about the amount that's due from you to him. If you have to borrow money to meet the obligation, talk to your banker ahead of time. Be ready for the date of the note's maturity.

How much money are you going to spend on your wife this year? She is asking this question whether she talks aloud to you about it or not. How much money will you spend on the home to make it more cozy and more comfortable? The wife has been waiting a long while for some things she would be mighty glad to get.

Does your wife get half as many things as you get for yourself? If so, you are a mighty good husband and she knows and ought to tell you so. Practically all business concerns now make up a budget for the year. And Uncle Sam is doing likewise. Many states have adopted a budget system, which means an estimate of income and an estimate of expense during the year. If this is good business and safety first for them, then the farmer should follow the example of using good business methods.

Mr. Farmer, you may feel at a loss to try to make up your own budget, but the more you think about and the more you try to make one up, the more important this subject will become to you. Try it. Do it now.

OUR EASTER DAY— High Spot in Church Work

Easter day is a big day in Christian life and living. Here and there are those who count it a coming-out day for new togs, such as dress and hats and gay colors, sometimes gaudy, for a dress parade.

Easter day is a great day in the plant and flower world. It is the day that usually presents all the tokens of a new life round about us. The flowers in bloom. The blossoms of springtime nod a hearty "how-do-you-do" to us. The grass has been born again. The trees no longer naked, the fields have come to life and nature is again in her glory.

Easter is a great day for church folks to be reminded of the Christ, the Cross, the Crown, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Him who gave to the world the highest standards of living for human beings everywhere. He it was who gave the promise of eternal life beyond the grave. The story that attaches to Easter day has given countless thousands the inspiration of a clean life and courage enough to die.

Rural Welfare editor was present at a church service on Easter day when and where a lodge of Knights Templar were present in uniform. It was an imposing and majestic picture to see these stalwart men marching to the music of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

A great crowd attended. The church, Baptist, was beautifully decorated with flowers. The songs were in keeping with the occasion. The flag was the guest of honor. The Book of Holy Writ was the guiding star of the sermon. The message of the minister was a masterly expression of the sentiments that should rule men's motives in business and home.

In some communities there was greater respect shown for Easter day than for many years. Good Friday was the advance guard of the Easter hour. In many towns and cities there was a closing of business for some hours on Good Friday. We believe that these tokens are sure signs that the world is growing better and will recover from the wave of reckless habits and lawless deeds.

Yes, Easter is a great day. As we sat in the church and contemplated the inspiring scene and listened to the songs, music and sermon, a wish crept into our heart and soul that Easter ought to come more than once a year. Men were present who only attend church once a year.

The text topic was, "I have the keys of Death and of Hell." The word of Welcome on the printed program was, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice of fools; for they consider not that they do evil."

We wonder whether our country folks have all awakened to the great meaning of Easter day and its story. Easter spirit is for rich and poor alike. Rural folks should not lag in any manner in showing as much interest in church spirit as folks do elsewhere. When any community fails to arouse itself on Easter day it has the dry rot and a disease that ought to be cured as quickly as possible.

We ask our Blade readers to read this story and then ask the question, "Did I and my community show the proper observance of Easter day?" How much is it worth to have boys and girls and children to get the story and the spirit of Easter? Can country folks afford to neglect this part of life for themselves or for their children? Make the farm home a safe place to live and die in all respects. Do it now.

A WEDGE WILL SPLIT— Farm Organization in Danger

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address a county meeting of farm folks on tax and road questions. A good crowd was present. This was an Ohio meeting. Both Republicans and Democrats attended.

There is danger in Ohio of farm organizations splitting. Some of the big selfish interests are secretly trying to drive a wedge into the farmer organizations and cause discord and divide them.

Three years ago the farm folks stood solidly together under the flags and leadership of the grange and farm bureau on the tax question in Ohio. They won in 81 counties. They lost in seven counties. The issue was to put an amendment into the constitution permitting classification of property for taxation. The farmers stood solidly against this proposal and in favor of the present uniform rule which declares that all property shall be taxed at the same rate.

Those who want the farmers to quarrel and divide are now in high glee since the chances of a split loom large. The question is being asked why are some of the leaders of 1919 now working with the fellows whom they licked and denounced in the fight of three years ago.

In this county in which we spoke the vote was four to one in favor of the uniform rule and against any class tax to favor the smart set and to punish some of the rest of us. Ohio has a big tax load. Everything possible will be done to get a class tax. If the farmers divide now they will have more of the tax load on farm and home owners.

The one thing in favor of the Ohio farmer is that the new amendment that will be proposed and voted on in Ohio in 1922 will be so muddy and tangled that nobody but the tax dodger will understand it. This will be the best reason why the farmer and home owner should and will vote "NO."

BANK'S CLUB MEETING— Wants to Know Farm News

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to address a city bank's weekly club meeting. Another financial firm accepted invitation to unite with this bank and hold a joint meeting. Near 100 were present.

We were asked to talk on farm conditions. We were told that a city bank is vastly more concerned about the prosperity of the farmer than the general public would guess. When the farmer is not prosperous, the shop and factory are not happy and bills are hard to collect.

This bank has close business relations with a company that deals in farm mortgages. Some of these debts are not paid when due. This is a grave concern of the bank. It must have money to meet all demands and it must keep enough on hand to play safe instead of having this money out on 8 per cent interest. Odd fact. City folks are taking a lot of interest in the farm and farmer and will continue to do so until times get better.

THE TOLL OF THE AUTO— It's Our Worst Disease

The death toll of the auto in Ohio in 1921 was 788. One county, Cuyahoga, including Cleveland, had 176 deaths from auto crashes and smashes. Some of these happened at railroad crossings and many on streets and others on the public highway.

High speed, booze and negligence contribute to the death toll and roll. Mania for fast driving is a disease. It's hard to cure and may be incurable. A friend of ours who is a judge of the court in a city says that he has made up his mind to give violators of the speed law the limit of the law. It takes a wise man to obey the law. Any fool can disobey the law.

What is true of Ohio is true of other states. The death list from auto accidents is too great in every state. The auto toll brings many regrets and bills from the undertaker.

OHIO'S TAX LOAD— Doubles and Troubles

The tax fight grows warm in Ohio. A big debt is to be paid. A big increase in salaries and expense must be paid. A vast sum of interest on bonded debt must be paid. The question is who must pay the tax load of Ohio? Who will be smart enough to dodge taxes and let the other fellow pay his own and the tax dodger's tax, too?

In 1917 Ohio's total tax expense in cash was $113,000,000. In 1921 this cash tax bill to pay was $220,000,000. In five years Ohio's tax load doubled. At the same rate of increase the cash tax load will be over $400,000,000 in 1926.

In one year Ohio's school cost increased from $57,000,000 in 1919 to $91,000,000 in 1920. This was the year when a big increase was made in superintendent's salaries and also an increase given to the teacher. In 1922 the tax load for every man, woman and child will be $40 each.

In 1917 the Ohio school tax was $41,000,000. In 1921 the school tax was $94,500,000. The state, county and township units of Ohio are also spending nearly $20,000,000 in direct taxes for roads, or more than one-fifth as much for roads as is spent for schools. This road cost has been increasing at a rapid rate and has made the road hog fat and glad.

In addition to the above $220,000,000 direct tax collections, there should be added $30,000,000 more in special taxes collected by county, township, town and city officials. This total means $250,000,000 charged against the tax payers in 1921. In addition to this load farm owners along high cost road improvements were assessed from $10 to $18 an acre as their extra share of the cost of road making.

Now efforts are being made to destroy the uniform rule in Ohio and change the state constitution and permit a class tax to be legal in the Buckeye state. This class tax will give a high rate to the dunces and a low rate to the smart fellows who vote for classification of property for taxation. This question has been voted on nine times in Ohio in the past 20 years. Tax dodgers who fear the uniform rule will catch them some day want the uniform or golden rule of taxation to tax everybody alike taken out of the constitution. If this happens, the farm owner, the home owner in town and city and the renters will have a bigger load to carry than ever before. The tax pot is boiling in Ohio.

OUR FAVORED LAND— Give It a Good Hand

In Europe only one person out of each 100 citizens has a telephone. In the United States there is one telephone for every eight persons. This country has two-thirds of all the telephones of the world. This service reaches the farm home and the city dweller.

Almost the same figures would be true of bath tubs, electric and gas light, washing machines, sweepers, hot and cold running water, cooking ranges and other household conveniences. This is a vivid comparison of the difference between living in our own country and living in Europe.

The American housewife may think she has a hard row to hoe, but the most of her is a lot more lucky than the housewife of other lands when it comes to invoicing home comforts. We usually make our comparisons with what our neighbors next door have. To get a glimpse of our good fortune we should measure with other countries.

Ours is the favored land. We should stand up when we sing America.

THE SUCKER STATE— Illinois Imports Men

An Irishman said: "The Irish do not get anywhere if they stay in Ireland." A lot of them go to Illinois, nicknamed the "Sucker" state. Illinois has had 29 governors. Only three of these governors were born in Illinois. The Breeders' Gazette remarks: "Illinois seems to be a better nursery than a seed bed for great folks." Lincoln was born in Kentucky and moved to Illinois.

The man we want to talk about in this story is the man who has given Illinois fame in the agricultural world—Eugene Davenport, dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture. He has resigned after 27 years' of service as directing head of this great institution.

Prof. Davenport was born on a farm in Michigan and was called to the Prairie state in 1895. Back in those days farmers were violently opposed to teaching farming in a school. They said: "It can't be done. There ain't no sich animal." But Davenport did it.

Davenport always had a lot of hard problems to solve. He always tried his cases in the court of common sense and won nine times out of 10. He took hold of the farmer when the farmer was contrary and even stubborn and who fought farm institutes, breeders' organizations and every other form of farm organization.

Davenport proved to be the right school master for all the farmers of the state, and to some extent for all the farmers of the nation. In the start he had more things to work against than he had to work with him. But the hardy plant grows best above the snow line where the chill of Winter wind and storm invigorates it.

With an iron will and a firm resolve, Davenport persuaded the state legislature to recognize the importance and dignity of agriculture. He finally won from the lawmakers the votes that gave the money to erect the finest buildings for an agricultural school in the world at that time. Since Davenport took the wheel to guide the destiny of the great Illinois College of Agriculture, thousands of young men have gone through it and are making good for themselves.

No man has done more to make farming a dignified and noble calling than has Dean Davenport. He could take a farmer boy and inspire the fires of enthusiasm for the old farm. He could drive away the "blues" when they were thick and deep. He could talk "turkey" to the political boss and make the biggest politicians get down to the "mourner's bench" and get a ton of "dirt" religion every time the Illinois legislature had a session. He had so hard fights coaxing farmers to be on their own side in many instances. But today the farm folk of his state look upon him as a safe guide and if Davenport would declare that the world was flat, that Satan had a tail, and the moon was cheese, some of his friends would be willing to go on the witness stand and swear to it.

Few men of mothers have won a stronger hold on the hearts of men and a more enduring place in the history of their state and nation than has Dean Davenport of Champaign, Ill. He may resign and travel far, but the memory and the inspiration of his soul and ideals will linger long and cluster round the agricultural college of Illinois. His greatest monument has been built by himself by 27 years of tireless toil and patience.

Why not let the world give as much applause to men like Davenport as it does to statesmen, jurist or general of the army? The mighty current, for better things, which this man started, will flow onward for many years and ages yet ahead. He reigns. He steps from work to well earned rest and refreshment.

THE FANCY FOR DOGS— Big Prices for Pets

Down in Missouri the houn' dog is a leading citizen. He has a front seat in the family circle. Many other things that go to make a home convenient are left out of the program until a real houn' dog is part of the household furniture. We have just read of dogs that cost fat prices—even as much as $250 to $500. We have no business to object. If a dog will add to the happiness of a family, we are for the houn' dog first, last and all the time. The houn' dog has helped to make Missouri famous.

THE QUACK REFORMER— Wants Office Early and Late

Uncle Marcus Hanna once said: "A reformer is some fellow who wants office d— bad." We have a notion that this statement is more often true than it is false. Progress has been made in the world because we have had reformers and dreamers. But the quack reformer is a nuisance and is usually after votes for re-election. We have too few men in the public life today who dare stand four-square to all the world and stand for things he knows are right and will win and wear in the long run.

We put the premium ribbon on the demagogue and pettifog statesman and then pay a penalty for doing so. Uncle Joe Cannon, when asked his opinion of one of these quack reformers, answered with poetry as follows:

"I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high
That no pretentious hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down
And light the world with gas."

THE BOSS SECRETARY— Talks at Washington.

Hon. Henry C. Wallace of Iowa seems to be making good as President Harding's secretary of agriculture. He seems to be stroking the fur the right way to please a big majority of the farmers.

Wallace can talk sense any time he wants to. Recently he handed out good advice to city chambers of commerce and to the farmers. The secretary wants closer co-operation and more sociability and hand-shaking between town and country.

Secretary Wallace has stated 19 reasons why chambers of commerce should invite farmers into their membership and also to invite the farmer to come to their meetings and talk on topics of production and marketing. Some of the biggest shops and factories of the world have been built because the right fellows got acquainted and agreed to work together. The same rule will hold true if town and country will meet, mix, agree and co-operate for the welfare of all. This is not one-sided. Both sides will profit and have less desire to skin the other. You ought to try this medicine once. Do it now.

THE COAL STRIKE— Will Mean Higher Prices

Uncle Sam has a big strike on his hands. The coal miners who belong to the union have quit work, if they had work. Others who had no job have agreed not to take a job until the differences between the mine owners and the miners are settled. Some of the non-union miners have also quit work out of sympathy for the union men.

As a rule a strike means higher prices for the consumer to pay when the strike is over. This does not make the mine owners mad. They may even be glad that a strike is on. The public pays the penalty. There ought to be some court or commission where the miners, the coal mine owners and the public could be heard, a square deal for all secured and then have work go on in a sensible way.

Too often there is some big scheme back of these strikes which, in the end, means that the dear people must be the goat. Politics sometimes gives color to these mischief doings. Mobs, riots and violence often follow in the wake of the strike. Sometimes capital is to blame and other times labor is responsible. As a rule a strike does but little good to anybody.

THE CLOSET AND ATTIC— Do You Know What's There?

Honest Injun, don't you like to rummage round in the closet or in the attic once in a while? Do you really know what things you may find in either one of these out of the way places? We will wager that you can discover a lot of things in either place that you had almost forgotten about and which may come handy and useful and save you buying something new. We know folks who have made good wages in closets and attics. You can do likewise and you had better do it now. Some of us wait for a rainy day. The same may be said of going through the old tool shed where we are in the habit of putting everything we don't need today. Invoice.

The Latest Markets

The injection of highly confusing and disconcerting events at the Genoa conference was unquestionably the principal factor last week in the securities markets. It was doubtful if the pace of the speculative movement would have been materially slackened otherwise. The momentum was not so great that it could not be controlled readily enough. The brakes were applied in a manner to avoid a severe jolt. The impediment once removed, it was deemed probable that the machinery of the market would resume its forward course. Under circumstances of singularly favorable domestic developments, this was a rational view of the situation to take.

However disquieting the conflict of Russian claims, German objections and French susceptibilities may have been, it was to be borne in mind that a long step in the right direction already had been taken when the nations agreed to confer and when they actually foregathered to thresh out their problems, the undertaking was vital to all of them. It cannot be entirely abandoned, nor could the breakup of the present conference be interpreted as such abandonment. There will be another conference and still another should it be necessary.

Wall street was not disposed, therefore, to permit Genoa happenings to obscure happenings nearer home. There were considerations to be taken into account with respect to the position of the stock market itself. The protected period of accumulation was one of them, and in some quarters it was not to be denied that buying had been over-extended. This was scarcely true of the market as a whole. The presence of substantial hundreds of stop-loss orders disclosed in this week's operation, was in itself an indication of the circumspection with which trading had been conducted.

There have been frequent intervals of realizing on profits. These intervals served as wholesome correctives to undue enthusiasm. They were followed by renewed buying along sober lines. Nor were the bear traders enabled to get the whip hand. Each dip in values had its greater or less rebound and, while the week closed with the price level somewhat below its best on the current movement it were an exaggeration to characterize the situation as definitely weak. Caution was desirable and it was exercised with the result that the market was in a position to advance should events continue to justify it.

The coal strike has reached a phase which holds many possibilities. To date the struggle between miners and operators has proceeded peacefully. There has been no embarrassing shortage of fuel for industry. No determined effort has as yet been made to bring the two forces together. What success would attend such an effort cannot, therefore, be known.

May 1 was spoken of as a possible turning point, the inference being that something would be undertaken to adjust differences at about that time. It was something for Wall street to look forward to hopefully in any event. The only effect so far has been to cause a hardening of prices for steel and steel products. There has been no important change in steel production. Business has contracted somewhat in the past 10 days, a fact which carried the suggestion that little fear of a shortage of steel as a result of curtailment of fuel supply was entertained. It did suggest, however, that some mills were not in a position to make definite promise of delivery. The outstanding price advance was that of the Carnegie Steel Co., which marked up plates $2 a ton and other mills have hesitated to take new business at less than the revised scale at $1.60 for plates as well as for other products.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.41; May, $1.41⅛; July, $1.29. Corn, cash, 66@67c. Oats, cash, 44½c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.07. Cloverseed, cash, $13.90; Oct., $11.40. Alsike, cash, $10.50. Timothy, cash, $2.90; May, $2.90; Sept., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.39⅝; July, $1.26⅛; Sept., $1.18½. Corn, May, 61c; July, 64¾c. Oats, May, 36⅝c; July, 39⅞c. Barley, May, 68c. Rye, May, $1.08; July, $1.03¾.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 43c; solid pack, 42c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 18@19c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 19c; longhorn, 20½@21½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 19c; lean, 29c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 24c; 9 to 10 lbs., 23c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 19½c. Lard, 11½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 28@30c; light chickens, 28@30c; broilers, 50@60c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 45½@46c; prints, 46½@47c; extra firsts, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44c; seconds, 37½@38c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, new cases, 24½c; duck eggs, 32@35c; goose eggs, $1.20@1.35 a dozen. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 28@29c; roosters, 18c; yearlings, 28@29c; broilers, 40@50c. Sweet potatoes—Tennesseee Nancy Halls, $1.00@1.25 a hamper; Mississippi, 25c@$1.00 a crate. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.50@3.00 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock Rose, $6.50@6.85 a bbl.; Maine, $2.50@2.90 per sack of 150 lbs.; Idaho Russets, $2.50@2.75 per sack.

Chicago—Potatoes weaker; receipts, 42 cars; total U. S. shipments, 742; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.80@1.95 cwt.; do., bulk, $1.90@2.00 cwt.; Michigan bulk round whites, $1.90@2.00 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, $2.10@2.15 cwt.; new stock dull; Florida double-headed barrels Spaulding Rose No. 1, $6.60@6.90; No. 2, mostly $5.00. Butter lower; creamery extras, 39c; firsts, 34½@38c; seconds, 31½@34c; standards, 38c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 52,543 cases; firsts, 23½c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; miscellaneous, 22½@23c; storage packed extras, 25¾c; storage packed firsts, 25c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 26c; broilers, 45@55c; roosters, 16c.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 8,437; creamery, extras (92 score), 39½c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 27,951. Cheese weak; receipts, 5,007; state whole milk, flats, fresh, average run, 16½c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs, steady; receipts, 2,000; heavies, $11.35; yorkers, $11.35; pigs, $11.10. Cattle, steady, $8.50; calves, $8.00@9.00. Lambs, steady, $14.50@15.50.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; lower; heavies, $11.00; heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $11.25@11.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top sheep, $9.50; top lambs, $15.50. Calves—Receipts, 150; lower; top, $9.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 50; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady, $3.00@9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,280; 15@25c higher; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed, $11.50@11.65; yorkers and light yorkers, $11.65@11.75; pigs, $11.50@11.75; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; steady; unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 300; compared to week ago: beef steers, 25@40c higher; light yearlings and beef cows, 25@50c higher; veal calves, 50c higher; week's steer top, $8.90; top yearlings, $8.50; week's bulk prices beef steers, $7.35@8.00; yearlings, $7.50@8.15; beef cows, $5.25@6.25; calves, $8.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5@10c higher; top, $10.65; bulk 140 to 270-lb. averages, $10.55@10.65. Sheep—Receipts, 800; strong; medium shorn lambs, $13.75; deck choice light shorn ewes, $9.00; compared with week ago, sheep and lambs, 50@75c higher; spring lambs, 25c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago: Beef steers and she-stock, 15@25c higher; yearlings up most; bull and calves mostly 50c higher; light butcher bulls up more; stockers and feeders, 25c higher; week's top yearling steers, $9.25; matured steers, $9.00; week's bulk of sales beef ster, $7.65@8.50; butcher cows and heifers, $5.75@7.15; canners and cutters, $3.65@4.50; bologna bulls, $4.50@4.90; veal calves, $7.75@8.25; stockers and feeders, $7.00@7.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; closed active; light mostly 5c higher, others strong to 10c higher; shippers bought about 2,000; holdover light; top, $10.75; bulk, $10.25@10.70; pigs about steady. Sheep—receipts, 7,000; five doubles 78-88-lb. clipped lambs, $14.75@14.85; one double feed Texas shorn wethers, $9.75; all on shipping account; other receipts direct to packers; compared with week ago, market unevenly 25@75c higher; better grade fat lambs and yearlings advancing most.

METHOD FOR GROWING BIG CLEAN POTATOES

"Start with clean seed and clean, rich soil and keep clean by spraying and cultivation," is the experiment station specialist's formula for growing a big crop of marketable potatoes.

Among the best seed stock now available in quantities is "certified seed," which may be obtained through the assistance of the county agent. Seed treatment and spraying are recommended to control insects and diseases.

Potatoes once in six or eight years where practicable is probably better than a shorter rotation from the standpoint of disease control. The soil should be rich and liberally fertilized, for potatoes require an abundance of plant food in a short time.

A thorough preparation of soil before planting, frequent harrowing before the plants appear, and shallow cultivations afterwards will do much to insure a good crop by keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

WEALTHY IDEALIST BECOMES A "DADDY"

Charles A. Garland, millionaire idealist, has become the father of a bouncing baby boy. Disregarding his previously expressed theories concerning the laws of church and state, he acted just like an ordinary "daddy."

That he had become reconciled to his wife, Mary Wreen Garland, who recently built a cottage in Dedham and moved from the North Carver backwoods homestead where the young people had lived, also was learned. The baby was born in a hospital there.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing New Discovery Quickly Kills Them All. Not a Poison.

Rats, Mice, Gophers—in fact all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. This new discovery, is a fluid, true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.

Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests communicate it to others, and all die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, thus insuring full strength and potency. Only safe, sanitary method to overcome these pests. Protect your Poultry, especially Baby Chicks and Egg Hatchets.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how! Send $1.00 today (currency, M. O. Checks, etc.) and we will give you by return mail, postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) $1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 447, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman $1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 30 days or your $1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

After three years of hesitating, during which they have, however, been close observers of the functioning of government throughout the United States, the ex-service men of the World war are this year making a direct plunge into politics and the force of veterans' opinion will make itself felt at the polls next November in a great number of localities, in a considerable number of states, and possibly in such effective manner as to be a matter of national political significance.

American legion officials who had prominent parts in the entertainment of Marshal Foch when he visited this country last Fall were decorated at the French embassy in Washington with the Legion of Honor. Ambassador Jesserand presented the decoration.

The Republican party of Maine at the state convention held recently, went on record indorsing "the principle of and favoring a just and reasonable federal bonus for the ex-service men and women of the late war."

A campaign has been undertaken by bonus opponents in the Seventh New York congressional district (Brooklyn) to defeat Congressman Michael J. Hogan, because he voted for the soldiers bonus bill. The plan is to find an opponent to run against him in the Republican primaries.

A similar effort is reported from upstate against Congressman Luther W. Mott, of the 32d district, the dean of the state's delegation in the National house of representatives. This plan of bonus enemies to wreck vengeance on New York congressmen who supported the veteran's bill is being discussed in veterans' circles, where it is suggested that the service men organize to work for the re-election of the lawmakers who are being subjected to these attacks.

Preliminary arrangements to care for the annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be held in Seattle in August, have been made by the officials and business men of the city. While the various members of the V. F. W. encampment committee have been at work for some time, the officials and business men are now getting their plans under way.

Jobs for 4,000 former service men have been found by Detroit industrial plants and other business establishments in the last 30 days, the Ford Motor Co. alone taking on 1,500 ex-soldiers as its contribution to the American legion's drive for "Berths for Buddies."

Withdrawal of the Naval Aviation post of New York, from the American legion, "reduces the number of posts from 11,022 to 11,021," Hanford MacNider, National commander of the legion, said when informed of the action of the post. The commander was apparently unconcerned over the withdrawal of the aviation post.

Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall has expressed his approval of Senator Cameron's bill to provide for co-operation between the Veterans' bureau and the Interior department in establishing disabled veterans on lands reclaimed on the Yuma Mesa, Arizona. The measure is without any special opposition in congress and will pass if it can get action on the crowded calendar.

Applications for the Missouri state bonus have been sent out to posts of the American legion and other veterans' organizations in the state. Veterans now living outside of Missouri, but who lived in that state for the 12 months before their entrance into the service should write to the secretary, State Bonus Commission, Jefferson City, for applications.

FORM GRAIN SALES AGENCY

Ohio Farm Organizations Raising Money to Finance New Scheme.

Financing of a state co-operative grain sales agency with the terminal at the Co-operative Union elevator at Cleveland with a storage capacity of 250,000 bushels, is being undertaken by the Ohio Farm Bureau federation, the Ohio State Grange and the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Ohio, it has been announced.

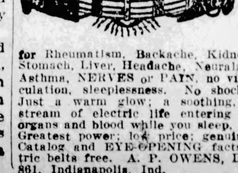
The amount of money to be raised for the project is $200,000, of which $133,000 will be paid for the plant in Cleveland, the balance to be used for capitalizing the business.

One of the principle objects for establishing the concern is to offer a sales agency for local co-operative elevators which, it is claimed, have been discriminated against at the terminals. Farm organization officials say local elevator managers are not in a position to know the market needs at the terminals and are not in a position to make deals for the consignment of sufficient grain either to points within or outside the state in quantities which would command attractive contracts.

"Part of the Ohio farmers are consumers of grain rather than producers," said Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Farm Bureau federation. "There are in Pennsylvania, New York and the New England states dozens of co-operative associations that are willing and anxious to buy grain from producing farmers.

"Either at Cleveland or some other point in the state, arrangements could well be made to take the corn and oats of Ohio farmers, the cottonseed of the South, and linseed and wheat of the North, either mill them into feed, concentrate them at some point, and from there mixed cars of feed would go to eastern people desire. There in cutting out the middleman tween the producers and the consumers, co-operative agency, which is for farmers than individual profit.

YOU FREE Can TRY My Best Electric Belt Free 60 Days



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PIMPLES ON FACE BURNED TERRIBLY

Also On Hands and Chest. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My face, hands and chest itched and burned and hard, red pimples broke out. The pimples festered and when I scratched them they burned terribly. I could not put my hands to water, and could not do my regular work. My clothing irritated the breaking out, and my face was disfigured. I lost a lot of sleep.

"Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a free sample which relieved the itching. I purchased more and in one month was healed." (Signed) Miss Cecelia Kapla, 705 Phebe St., Green Bay, Wis., July 30, 1921.

Beautify your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting. Then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents. Sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Advertisement.

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. STERLING, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, O.

Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm

No matter how long you have suffered, how much you have doctored, how many things have been told you, case is hopeless, we positively guarantee that my specific treatment will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tape-worm. We make no charge for the treatment, you take the risk, you judge. You must get results or you are out nothing. Write another minute—send no money—address today and get FREE particulars by return mail. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Brooks, Box JP-64, Milwaukee, Wis.

DROPSY

Treated One Week Free. Short breath relieved in a few hours, in a few days nearly all symptoms disappear, liver, kidneys, stomach and heart regulated, blood strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Dr. Miles Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-B, Atlanta, Ga.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy for 60 years. To children an ideal worm medicine. It never fails. All druggists. Price 25c. Prepared by Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia.

False Teeth

are made to look like Nature's. Beautify your appearance and improve your health. Send for Free Booklet. Dr. E. E. Butts, 567 Fifth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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After Thirty Years' Experience Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

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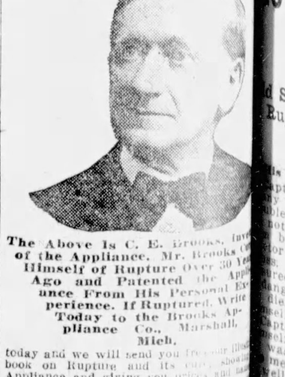

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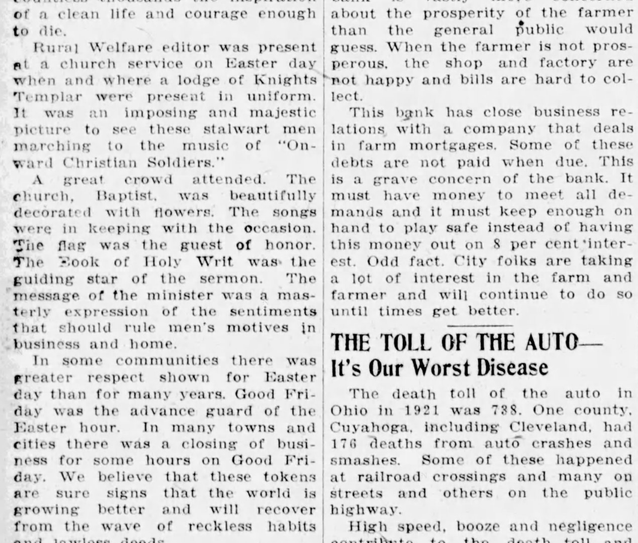

Aspirin

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Headache	Colds	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

ADVISES U. S. TO QUIT HAITI

Societies Ask Hughes to Stop American "Wrongs" in Island Country.

Representations for the restoration of self government to the Haitian people and the immediate withdrawal of American forces from the island country, have been made to the department by a committee of writers and representatives of the Foreign Policy association and the National Popular Government league.

The charges, backed by 24 lawyers and publicists, which it was asserted by the Republic of Haiti, and of interference from Washington, address further [illegible] of this government in forcing a "man-dated" constituted "usurpation of power through mere executive action, unauthorized by [illegible]

Reviews U. S. Wrongs.

The alleged atrocities [illegible] noticed in connection with the American occupation [illegible] document with the evil results [illegible] honor of American [illegible] suspicion against [illegible] Latin-America."

It is asserted that [illegible] people are now organized against all American [illegible] voluntary boycott. [illegible] our officials will [illegible] are taking steps [illegible] from non-[illegible] The result is [illegible] private commerce [illegible] South America is [illegible] It is evident that [illegible] driving force [illegible] action as yet not [illegible] A careful reading of [illegible] discloses bankers [illegible] New York and Boston [illegible] of forcing highly [illegible] upon the government [illegible] of Haiti and Santo Domingo; [illegible] these banking interests and [illegible] companies seizing the [illegible] Haitian and Santa Domingan people—[illegible] extremely rich and [illegible] for sugar, cotton and castor-oil [illegible] The inhabitants [illegible] at the mercy of devotees of [illegible] who are [illegible] absence of title [illegible] the wholesale seizure of Haitian lands."

Urges Pan Congress.

[illegible] by urging what was [illegible] as the necessity for the [illegible] of a Pan-American [illegible] of at least the leading [illegible] South American powers [illegible] settlement of any differences [illegible] that might arise in [illegible] future.

"It became necessary to maintain order in some of the weaker [illegible] republics, and establish military intervention be[illegible] necessary. The report said, [illegible] be done, not by ourselves [illegible] course which carries an [illegible] of our own impeccable [illegible], but by joint action with [illegible] republics. In this [illegible] and perhaps in this way only, [illegible] demonstrate the sincerity of [illegible] pretensions of amity, justice [illegible] good-will. Let this be the [illegible] doctrine of our time."

8,000 Frenchmen Slain by Own Guns

Because of a false conception [illegible] offensive principles, by lack [illegible] balance between artillery and [illegible] and by the irrational use of [illegible] artillery 75,000 Frenchmen [illegible] killed in the war by their own [illegible] This is the astounding [illegible] statement made by General Etienne [illegible], once commander of a French [illegible] corps, in his latest book, "The [illegible] Infantry."

Referring to the cost of munitions [illegible] war and in order to give what [illegible] an example of the waste [illegible] during battles, General Percin [illegible] says: "As a result of waste of [illegible] million from Aug. 2, 1914, to [illegible] 11, 1918, we spent 26,000,000,000 [illegible] francs in munitions, or one-seventh [illegible] of our total war expenses."

Swiss R. C. Aids Russia

The Swedish Red Cross contingent [illegible] starving in Samara, Russia, has [illegible] requested to distribute the [illegible] Dutch food consignment re[illegible] to Russia and calculated to feed [illegible] persons for six [illegible] The Swedish delegation has [illegible] to co-operate with Holland [illegible] work

Medicine Is Stolen

The entire supply of medicines [illegible] Warsaw hospital was stolen by [illegible] men during the night.

How He Cured His Rupture

Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operate or Death."

Free Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Capt. Collings sailed the seas for [illegible] years. He sustained a bad [illegible] that soon forced him [illegible] ashore, but kept [illegible] forbidden years. He tried [illegible] doctor and truss after [illegible] no results. Finally, he was [illegible] that he must either submit to [illegible] abhorrent operation [illegible] neither! He cured [illegible] instead.

Capt. Collings made a study of [illegible] of his condition—and at last [illegible] rewarded by the finding of [illegible] method that so quickly made him [illegible] strong, vigorous and happy [illegible]

Anyone can use the same method; [illegible] simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the [illegible] should have the Captain Collings [illegible] book, telling all about how he [illegible] himself and how anyone may [illegible] the same treatment in their [illegible] without any trouble. The [illegible] medicine are FREE. They [illegible] be sent prepaid to any rupture [illegible] who will fill out the below [illegible] and send it right away—[illegible] before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.
W. A. Collings (Inc.)
61-F. Watertown, N. Y.
Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without [illegible] obligation on my part whatever.
Name .....
Address .....
.....

Pathetic Figures

"YUH GOTTA COME OUT HERE SO'S YUH C'N DROP IN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS ROCK
I'D 'DROP IN' ALL RIGHT!
The Fat Man who gave the youngster 50¢ to show him the new best place to Fish.

JUNKING OF U. S. WARSHIPS WILL BE BIG INDUSTRY

A new industry—scrapping of old warships—has sprung up along the Delaware river, where not so long ago, more than 100,000 men were working feverishly to help build a "bridge of ships" across the Atlantic to check the progress of Germany in the World war.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of many of the vessels, also is to be the "graveyard" of a number of the navy's once great fighting craft, discarded because they have become obsolete. Later when the scrapping program of the arms conference becomes effective many more ships will be added to the list. Hundreds of men are engaged in turning the steel from the discarded ships into billets that can be worked into materials for the construction of buildings, tools, locomotives, automobiles and other peace-time uses.

Giants Wait Destruction.

In one Delaware river shipyard, alone, there are awaiting dismantling the battleships Maine, Missouri and Wisconsin, the once-proud first-class cruiser Columbia, the monitors Ozark, Monterey and Tonopah, and countless destroyers, eagle boats and smaller craft.

Powerful oxy-acetylene torches, wielded by masked workmen, are being used to cut through the 11-inch steel turret armor of the Maine, while a 125-ton crane was used to take out its 12-inch guns.

Further along the yard the little obsolete submarine, with its paper-thickness shell is being ripped apart with prosaic chisels to the accompaniment of the gatling gun-like staccato of compressed air hammers. The monitor Monterey, an improved edition of Ericson's gallant monitor of Civil war fame, with its surface-flush deck, rapidly is being converted into billets. Its 10 and 12-inch rifles, however, still appear menacingly through the turrets of its squatty superstructure as they did in the early nineties when the Monterey was one of the most powerful battle craft afloat.

Old Sub Will Die.

A little submarine, A-1 Plunger, "grandfather" of the modern submarine cruiser S-41, is awaiting scrapping. Creature of the brain of J. P. Holland, the early trials of the A-1 were the subject of almost as much ridicule and scoffing as marked the first efforts of Robert Fulton and his steamboat on the Hudson river.

The most precious "junk" obtained from the ships is the copper gun metal, navy brass, manganese bronze, lead and zinc. Complete destruction is not necessary in the case of all the craft. The hulls of some of the torpedo boats will undergo a transformation to adapt them to peaceful pursuits. This already has been done with the destroyers Truxton, Worden and Whipple, which will ply between the United States and Central America carrying cargoes of fruit.

Engined with kerosene oil burners, they are large cargo carriers and of such light draft that they can navigate shallow rivers on high tide and lay off plantations for loading, thereby eliminating lighterage cost. Their class lines give them great speed, which makes unnecessary the expensive refrigerating system used in slower fruit boats.

SCIENCE HOME TO BE COSTLY

Academy Head Discusses Proposal for Million Dollar Building.

Plans for the construction in Washington of a $1,300,000 building as the home of the national academy of sciences and the national research council and a center for American science in all its fields have been announced by Dr. C. L. Walcott, president of the National academy.

The building, which is expected to be completed by a year from next Fall, Dr. Walcott said, is a gift of the Carnegie Foundation of New York. Facing the Lincoln memorial in Potomac park, from the north, the structure, it was said, will be of simple classical style, rising three stories from a broad terrace and having a frontage of 260 feet.

In addition to serving as a conference center for scientists the institution will be designed, it was said, as a "mutating museum" for the progress of scientific achievement.

One of the most interesting features of the building for the visitor will be a coelostat telescope mounted on the dome of the rotunda which will throw a large image of the sun on a white surface and demonstrate to the actual vision of the layman the natural phenomenon of sunspots.

Repeating the celebrated experiment of Foucault, another phenomenon—the rotation of earth—will be shown by a 60-foot pendulum suspended from the center of the dome. Swinging in a long arc, the pendulum will mark an invariable direction in space, and as the earth and the building rotate beneath it, this will be mainly shown by the steady change in direction of the pendulum's swing over a divided arc.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE EXECUTION BY REDS

The Social Democratic party of Sweden, of which Premier Branting is leader, has sent to the Soviet government of Russia a protest against execution of 87 Russian Social Revolutionaries which the Bolshevists are reported to have threatened. Liberal, political groups in other countries, including German Socialists, have sent similar messages to the Bolshevist chieftains.

COUNTESS AUTOMOBILE KNOCKS OUT SOLDIERS

Countess Elizabeth Longay's automobile won an easy and complete victory over an entire company of grenadiers. The countess lost control of her machine in the Avenue Louise in Brussels and it dashed at full speed into the grenadiers, who were in parade formation. Thirteen were knocked down and three suffered fractured skulls.

Dances Into Collapse

Frederica Poulsen declared she could dance for three hours without stopping. She kept her word, but completely collapsed as time was called.

CIVIL WORKERS HEAR "TRUTHS"

U. S. Official Tells Men That Administration Will Do Right Thing.

A warning that the civil service status of every government employe in the country would be endangered if credency was placed in the doctrine of "cranks" and "fanatics" was sounded by First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett, who created a stir at a mass meeting called by the national Civil Service Reform league when he resented what he characterized as mis-statements by the league. William Dudley Foulke, former president of the civil service commission, replying to Mr. Bartlett, criticized the attitude of the administration toward civil service and declared there appeared to be a movement on the part of high government officials to return to the spoils system.

The meeting was called by the league to combat what it termed the sinister influences of some administration leaders and members of congress who "were working for the destruction of the merit system in civil service." Mr. Bartlett and Secretary of Labor Davis were charged by the league with opposition to civil service advancement and the former replied to the allegation by a statement in what he described as a "hostile gathering," while Secretary Davis was represented at the meeting by Assistant Secretary Henning.

Would Use Radio in Public Schools

One of the most novel suggestions for the use of the radiophone is advanced by James G. Fisk, member of the Cincinnati board of education. Mr. Fisk says he would substitute the radiophone for teachers.

He declares he is in earnest about his plan and has requested details from an electrical engineer. Fisk says under his plan each of the 45,000 school children here would be furnished with a receiving set and the lessons would be broadcasted from a central station. The children, he said, would go to the school buildings but once a week for instruction. He declares the plan would entail a saving of hundreds of thousands a year to taxpayers.

OBERAMMERGAU EXPELS PASSION PLAY PROFITEERS

Two Englishmen and three Greek merchants who went to Oberammergau with the purpose of mulcting the Passion Play visitors have been ordered to leave. Arrangements have been made to provide all visitors with food at fair prices, but it is going to be impossible to house thousands of people who wish to come.

Killed at Telephone

While M. Anasthasius Goulakis, retired Greek banker, was using the telephone at his country estate in a storm, a lightning bolt struck the wire and killed him.

U. S. DROPS SUIT AGAINST POSTAL

Telegraph Co. Will Escape Big Payment — Burleson Brought Action.

The action of Attorney General Daugherty in dismissing the government's suit against the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. for $2,400,000, claimed as excess earnings during the period of wire control by the government, is regarded as a victory for the telegraph company, and a complete vindication of its policy during the war.

This suit was instituted by Postmaster General Burleson, and the statement of Mr. Daugherty, in which he expressed the opinion that "the government cannot successfully prosecute this suit in view of the facts and the law," is construed by officials of the Postal Telegraph as bearing out their contention that Burleson's attitude was arbitrary to a degree, extremely unfair and unwarranted by the facts in the case.

It was explained by an officer of the Postal Telegraph that the suit grew out of Burleson's refusal to deal with that company on the same basis as he dealt with other communication companies, including the Western Union Co. and The American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The act under which the wire companies were taken over by the government, unlike the act providing for federal operations of the railroads, did not provide a formula for computing the compensation which was to be paid them. In the cases of the Western Union and The American Telephone & Telegraph, the then postmaster general accepted their earnings statements, and even in readjustment allowing them amounts far in excess of their actual earnings during the period of control. With the Postal Telegraph, however, Mr. Burleson refused to allow that company to retain all of its earnings, demanding that a sum of approximately $2,000,000 which was earned by the Postal during the period of federal control be turned over to the national treasury. This the Postal Telegraph flatly refused to do on the ground that Burleson was endeavoring to confiscate approximately 60 per cent of its earnings and the company insisted vigorously that it had been singled out for unjust treatment, and in direct contravention to what had been accorded its rivals.

RUSS REFUGEES FLOOD BERLIN

Colony Occupies Section of German Capital and Profiteers Peck Up.

Hordes of Russian refugees are flocking to Berlin on every train. The arrivals have settled themselves in a section of the city which they occupy almost to the exclusion of other nationalities, and have opened their own restaurants, clubs, saloons and theaters. Some of the Russians are wealthy, but most of them are penniless.

The police have found them a problem as they insist upon their own customs, and have little commerce with the Germans. The greatest difficulty is found in compelling the immigrants to observe the one o'clock closing regulations. They follow the Russian custom of beginning dinner after midnight and continuing their eating and drinking until daylight.

In several of these restaurants former wealthy Russians are working as waiters, cooks, or entertainers. A prince and his wife, a baron, and another of their countrymen constitute the orchestra in one small eating place. They were bankrupted by the revolution and must work or starve.

Profiteers who made fortunes out of the Russian revolution frequent the cafes in this quarter, where they have become conspicuous figures in the night life because of their lavish expenditures.

The German newspapers complain that the great influx of easterners has deprived Berlin of its "German character." One paper asserts Germany's capital city has become "a foreign colony, as surely as it would have become if our enemies had marched in and taken it." Another declares Germans have become "guests in their own homes."

TWO SETS OF COURTS IN ERIN

Republican and King's Tribunals Exist to Puzzle the People.

Existence in Ireland of two sets of judicial tribunals—the Republican courts and the old courts of the king—has resulted in some queer legal anomalies, as both courts are recognized by the government as valid, and their decisions do not always coincide.

One of the most notable of these "double action" cases concerned a book-maker who entered suit in King's Court against a man who refused to pay his seasonal losses, said to exceed his winnings with the same book-maker by 20 times. The defendant pleaded the Gaming Acts, prohibiting legal proceedings to collect gambling debts, won his case, and the book-maker added counsel fees to his other losses.

Hardly was the case decided in King's Court when the defendant entered suit against the book-maker in a Republican court, demanding judgment for the amount of his winnings. The astonished book-maker, realizing that he could not afford to jeopardize his trade of betting by taking refuge under the Gaming Acts as his client has done, found that the question before the court was merely whether the horses named in the action had won.

Father of Near-Beer Dies

Ernest Uhlmann, 56, brewmaster, died in Cincinnati recently. Uhlmann was known as the "father of near-beer," as he was the first man in America, it is said, to provide a means to dealcoholize beer so that the alcoholic content could be reduced to a minimum. This was done by Uhlmann long before the advent of prohibition.

A Wireless, Warless World

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 7 Is, "Isaiah's Ideal for a World at Strife"—Isa. 2:2-4—11:1-9.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

WIRELESS masts are rising all over civilization, like giant fingers beckoning the imagination of mankind. What a day for dreamers! The radiophone has outrun prophecy; already we see that it holds possibilities of transforming almost the entire organization of human life upon this planet; while it flings its challenge and inquiry to possible life upon worlds outside of our present reach. Recently men have talked without wires by the spoken word to other men submerged in submarines on the bottom of the sea; and to passengers aboard trains speeding through tunnels under mountains; and to airplanes sailing amid the clouds. The seas and the continents, burning desert sands and frozen Arctic wastes, have been overpassed; so that the distant explorer may bid his family good night in the familiar tones of the fireside; and listen to the prattle of his children over the radiophone.

Bolshevism became most formidable to the governments of Europe when it began by wireless to broadcast its propaganda among the nations and their plain people. Nowadays there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed. Man's powers and opinions are projected instantaneously to the uttermost parts of the earth. Universality is sweeping down upon us like a beneficent Spring rain. Humanity is being standardized by wireless; and the whole earth made one neighborhood.

One Speech, One Code.

One of the implications of the radiophone is a common speech for all peoples. It may be in Esperanto, but it is likely to be in English, that the nations will henceforth talk daily with one another, regardless of the mountains and waters that used to divide them. Boys in Samarkand will gossip with the lads in Cairo and Moscow and Constantinople and Delhi. Switzerland and Scandinavia will, as it were, exchange neighborhood news over the wireless fence; while German, French, Italian and British schoolboys will chatter together about the things of tomorrow, rather than concerning the wars and fears of yesterday.

Such an era of intercommunications as has come upon the world will make a mere matter of months and years the unification of human ideas, rather than the slow process of generations and centuries. Contact creates cosmopolitanism; neighborliness removes dissimilarities. By the highways of the upper ether the soul of man is swiftly marching on to the attainment of the goals of which seers and saints and sages have dreamed for ages. The audacity of an Isaiah, shut up of old in a little land about the size of the state of New Jersey, suddenly becomes the realizable possibility for the universe. Communication creates a common code of conduct for the entire world neighborhood.

Good News "In the Air."

Let imagination run free; that is why God gave it to us. As we read matter-of-fact reports of broadcasted sermons, we may envisage the near day when the Gospel shall be similarly heralded to all nations. Startling possibilities for missionary extension are suggested. Then remember that this new marvel, which obliterates time and space, is only one of the stored-up wonders of God, which He has held in reserve until the need was great enough and the world was ready to receive it. Our daring dreams are staggered at the possibilities of what God has still in store for us.

As I recently watched the "Clavilux," or color organ, evoke from seeming nothingness, with awesome intimations of untouched possibilities, such flow and form of color as fairly intoxicated the sense of sight, I had a strong sense that I was standing at the portal of a new revelation of beauty. Consider the wonders that heaven must hold!

All this is but prefatory to the single observation which I regard as the heart of the present lesson, that the Prince of Peace is opening new avenues for the fulfillment of Isaiah's beatific vision when

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Heaven has now put earth beyond the power of any national censorship or blockade of ideas. Isolation is gone. Every people has wireless access to all peoples. A small boy with a radiophone wields a scepter that Alexander the Great would have envied. It is not only possible, but wholly reasonable and probable, that messages of peace and good will may soon fill the air, even as they did on the first Christmas morning, when the angels sang the song that promised earth a new era. Since Good News is actually "in the air" we may expect it to settle in the hearts of mankind.

Does it not almost seem as if Isaiah were looking forward to our own wireless era as he uttered the familiar picture of the sway of "King David's Greater Son?"

"And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.

"And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.

"And the suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the adder's den.

"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea."

A Forward Looking Faith.

Doubtless one of those persons who is always taking the joy out of life will croak, "This is no day to talk of peace, when hate and anger and fear and greed fill the earth. Your Isaiahs and your Bethlehem angels were merely ecstatic singers. The true hymn for the time is:

"The devil's kingdom is come,
Ill is the news I tell;
The devil's will is done,
On earth as it is in hell."

So laments the "realists" who are always blind to the enduring realities; for "the things which are seen are eternal." Christianity "sees that which is invisible;" that is the secret of its conquering power.

It is a forward looking faith, with prophets whose lyres are all attuned to the note of a coming kingdom.

Other creeds, like Buddhism and Confucianism and Shintoism, look backward for their golden age; Judaism and Christianity see far ahead into a glorious period of peace and brotherhood. Isaiah was surrounded by warlike Assyria and Egypt, and He dwelt in a time of alarms and perils; but His vision leaped ahead to a wireless, warless Christ-ruled world, freed from its ancient thralldoms and limitations, radically reconstructed by the reign of the Spirit of Christ, whose followers are brothers of one another and of all men.

Mere disarmament is not the way to peace—men and tribes fought when they had only stones and clubs for weapons—but a result of peace. Real peace comes by way of the Peacemaker; and Isaiah foresaw what our troubled but transformed world is beginning to glimpse, that "unto Him shall the nations seek." Already, "He hath put all things under His feet"—including the new highways of the heavens.

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SHOWS PROFITS FROM SEAWAY

Minnesota Governor Says Lake-Ocean Project Would Aid Farms.

Building of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway would mean an additional 7 to 10 cents per bushel for wheat to the farmers of the northwest, Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota told the Mississippi Valley association recently.

"Nothing so spectacular as the Great Lake project has been conceived since Roosevelt forced through the Panama canal and joined two oceans," Governor Preus said. "It makes ocean ports of Duluth, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. We now have shipments on the Great Lakes 10 times as great as the Panama canal. As a matter of fact the Great Lake project will not destroy the railroads which will continue to have all the business they can take care of. The public cry raised against the project is like that on building more transcontinental railroads."

90 Freeze to Death

Ninety inhabitants of a village near Orlov, Russia, were frozen to death when a terrific snowstorm buried all the houses.

IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 753, St. James Hotel Bldg., this city, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the central west, announces that he found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering. He then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they state that they also were completely healed. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other sufferers the same freedom it gave him, that he is offering to send a 10 days' supply absolutely free to any reader of this paper who writes him. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and

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GOVERNMENT needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

$135 month. Become Railway Mail Clerks. Big opportunity. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-47, Rochester, N. Y.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell Nomis Knit Guaranteed Hosiery Everyone wears Hosiery, everyone buys it. Begin now and build up a business on your own time. Write Dept. Z.

Nomis Knitting Mills
34 So. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets reorders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. F, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$350 Gets State-Road Farm Fine for Poultry and Truck
Good home and bright future assured if you act quickly; 10 acres, convenient RR station, stores, churches, schools, etc.; motor bus passes, plenty of tillage; well situated 7-room house facing south, piazza; 36-ft. basement barn. To settle affairs only $600 with $350 cash, easy terms. Details this and another of 55 acres for $400 down page 58 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

FRUIT CROP OF LAST YEAR BRINGS LESS THAN IN 1920

The total value of fruit and fruit products on farms in 1921 was $525,000,000, as compared with $744,000,000 in 1920 and $755,000,000 in 1919, the department of agriculture has announced. The decline is attributed to killing frosts early in 1921 and to lower prices.

Production of apples in 1921 was only 96,881,000 bushels as compared with 228,677,000 in 1920. Peaches dropped from 45,620,000 bushels in 1920 to 32,733,000 in 1921, and pears from 16,805,000 to 10,705,000. There was a slight increase in production of oranges at 30,700,000 boxes.

MOVIES OMIT MUSIC TO SLASH EXPENSES

Managers of 90 St. Louis motion theaters, employing approximately 400 union musicians, announce that they will have no orchestras because the Musicians' union has rejected a proposed wage reduction.

In submitting proposals for lower wages, the managers declared that although attendance has shown a decrease of 35 or 40 per cent since last May, the expense of furnishing music remains the same.

Actress Gets Fat Salary

The highest fee ever paid to a music-hall artist in France is to be Mistinguett's. In a new revue to be put on in Paris she will received 64,000 francs a month, approximately $5,000.

Wild Times Are Due on Redemption Day

When private brokers are offering more than 4,000,000 paper rubles to the dollar and food prices are soaring proportionately, the Russian government has announced a new issue of money in probably the largest denominations in the world. The notes will be in 500,000,000 and 100,000,000 rubles and will be redeemable in 1924.

MANY CLAIMS FILED FOR MEXICAN LOSS

Nine nations have filed 331 claims against the Mexican government for loss of property by expropriation under federal agrarian laws. Spain, with 144, heads the list. American citizens have filed 19 claims; British, 11; French, 5; Japanese, Swiss and Italians two each; and Dutch and Cuban one each. Spain is said to have 16 additional cases under preparation for filing.

LOON, WHICH RESEMBLES AIRPLANE, IS DISCOVERED

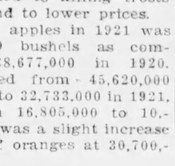
A peculiar bird was captured by Michael Schafer of Amherst, Ohio, when it became helpless, due to striking against a telephone pole. Ornithologists said the bird is a loon.

Loons inhabit the extreme north country. Their characteristic of hopping for a distance before being able to fly reminds a person of the start-off of an airplane.

Why You Need Iron—

To Make You Strong and "Brainy" and Put the Power Into Your Blood To Overcome Disease Germs

The food you eat contains carbon. When your food is digested it is absorbed from the intestines into the blood. When the carbon in your food comes in contact with the oxygen carried by the iron in your blood, the carbon and oxygen unite and by so doing they give off tremendous energy, thereby giving you great force, strength and endurance. Without iron your blood carries no oxygen and without oxygen there is nothing to unite with the carbon in your food, so that what you eat does you no good—you do not get any strength from it—it is like putting coal into a stove without a fire. You cannot get any heat unless the coal unites with the fire.

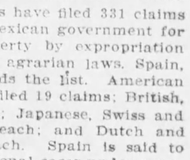


Impoverished blood corpuscles highly magnified.

The strongest weapon with which to prevent and overcome colds, pneumonia, kidney trouble, rheumatism, nervous prostration, in fact almost any disease or disease germs is plenty of good rich, pure blood, strength, energy and endurance and the greatest energy carrier in the body is organic iron, not metallic iron which people usually take, but organic iron like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples, and like the iron contained in what is known as organic Nuxated Iron, which may be had from almost any druggist. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength, energy and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time.

It has been used and highly recommended by former United States Senators, Members of Congress, Judges of U. S. Courts, many physicians and prominent men.

Over 4,000,000 people are now using it annually. Satisfactory results are guaranteed or the manufacturers will refund your money. Sold by all druggists in tablet form only.



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THE PRICES BELOW INCLUDE A BRAND NEW TUBE

30x3 $ 8.75	31x4 $14.10	34x4 $18.60	34x4½ $23.20
30x3½ 10.65	32x4 16.10	32x4½ 21.10	35x4½ 24.05
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Send no money. Just write today and tell us the size of your tires and the number you want. Tires will be shipped C.O.D. with section unwrapped for inspection. All tires have non-skid tread.

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The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

Size 14 inches wide by 11½ inches deep. Keeps its shape—Will not crack.

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

NOTE DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYED RANKS IN U. S.

Survey Just Completed in Many States Shows General Improvement in Industrial Situation.

General improvement in the industrial situation, described in several instances as slow, but steady, particularly over conditions as they existed in the Winter months, was indicated in reports gathered from federal, state, labor and industrial leaders in many states of the union.

Labor commissioners and other officials in virtually every state from which reports were received, declared unemployment had been lessened materially recently but nearly all were optimistic concerning the future, holding that the opening of seasonable lines of work, such as agriculture and road and building construction would help in absorbing surplus workers.

Building to Absorb Labor

In some cities there was declared to be a demand for skilled workers, although the supply of common labor, generally was declared to be larger than the demand. Some state labor department officials stated that the unemployment crisis had been passed and a move toward normal conditions was in progress. From most states there was declared to be unemployment in many lines. Only in a few instances was it declared to be acute, and the general tenor of the statements was one of optimism.

A program of intense building activity and city and state improvement work was outlined in reports from virtually every state, and it was expected that many idle workers would find employment in a gigantic construction boom.

Farm Hands in Demand

Although in Kentucky the number of calls for farm labor was described as the smallest in years, Colorado reported inability to meet the demand for reliable farm workers. While no shortage of farm labor was indicated in the middle West, some states reported that there was work for everybody.

Kansas declared only good weather was needed to reduce unemployment to a minimum. Farm labor wages generally were around $35 a month, with board and lodging.

Considerable unemployment was declared to exist among Pacific coast marine workers, with no indication of improvement.

Industry Picking Up

Statements from large industrial centers were encouraging. Detroit reported employment in the automobile industry was 70 per cent of normal, while the general percentage of employment was 65 per cent of normal, as compared with 30 per cent a year ago.

Among the brightest reports were those from New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Idaho, Utah and Nebraska, although they were accompanied in one instance by the warning that no outsiders were in demand.

Western States Hopeful.

Joseph A. Kitchen, director of the North Dakota State-Federal Employment agency, declared at Bismarck that next month there will not be a farm worker in the state who wants to work who will be out of a job. Mrs. M. B. Bowe, in charge of the Fargo State-Federal Employment agency, declared that there was no acute unemployment problem in North Dakota, and that the state continued to absorb much labor from the South and East.

The belief that before Summer is over there will be a shortage of all kinds of labor was expressed by B. C. Seiple, superintendent of the City Employment bureau at Cleveland. Employers at Cleveland are advertising for skilled labor.

Ohio Gains 40 Per Cent

Ohio conditions have improved 40 per cent in last year; placements by employment offices during first quarter of 1922 46 per cent more than during same period last year, says W. J. Biebesheimer, federal director of labor.

Mr. Biebesheimer said a quarter of a billion dollars would be spent in Ohio this Spring, which would be directly beneficial to working conditions. State, city and county paving programs will approximate $50,000,000 in expenditures, he said; soldiers' bonus will put about $30,000,000 in circulation and manufacturing concerns of the state, as shown by information received at his office, have $100,000,000 ready for Spring production.

In Indiana the 15 largest cities report conditions as improved; two report employment equal to that of pre-war times, and in only two are conditions giving serious concern, says Evans Woollen of Indianapolis, regional director for Indiana of President Harding's conference on unemployment.

Michigan had slow, steady improvement since Fall which was expected to bring the percentage of employment in Michigan up to 70 by May 1, said Carl Young, state labor commissioner. In normal times the percentage of employment is from 80 to 85, he said. He pointed out that the automobile industry was among the first to recover.

Employment has increased three per cent in St. Louis and unemployment is less in Kansas City, state officials said. St. Joseph alone sees no immediate relief. Conditions in southwest Missouri were reported very encouraging.

Labor conditions in Texas are improving, says Joseph S. Myers of the state bureau of labor. The opening of agricultural pursuits this Spring will take many of the unemployed from the cities, where the conditions are the worst at present, he said.

Looks Better on Coast

The total of unemployment in California is probably seven to 10 per cent less than at this time a year ago, says federal and state labor department officials. During the Winter of 1921-1922 there were more unemployed than in the previous Winter, but unemployment is reported decreasing rapidly. Unemployment persists in shipping circles.

Unemployment in Washington has dropped from approximately 25,000 men and women out of work Dec. 20, 1921, to less than 12,000 today, including 4,000 miners, according to estimates made by H. P. Everest, Seattle, state supervisor of industrial relations, and W. C. Carpenter, federal employment agent for the Pacific Northwest, with headquarters in Spokane.

First Cabinet Baby Born at Capital

James J. Davis and daughter INT.

"Dr. Stork" has visited President Harding's cabinet, bringing to Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James J. Davis a little girl. The baby, posing here for the first time, has been christened Jean Allis Davis. She is the fourth child of the secretary of labor's family.

NEW YORK IS BIG EGG EATER

Gotham Uses 200 Million Dozen During 1921, Figures Show.

You'll have eggs for breakfast this morning? And 40,000,000 persons throughout the United States will order the same thing.

How the consumption of eggs has increased in the country during the last two years, is pointed out in a statement by the Ohio Division of Markets.

"Some indication of the enormous quantity of eggs needed to supply a great city like New York, for a single day, is shown by the statement of the marketing officials there that, on April 4, there were 64,879 cases shipped to that place," says the statement from the division of markets.

"Each of these cases contained 30 dozen, making a total of 1,946,370 dozen, or 23,356,440 eggs.

"In 1920, the total shipment of eggs into New York reached 5,229,000, cases, or 156,879,000, dozen. This was unprecedented. But it increased, much against the belief of market men, in 1921. That year, the last for which figures for a full 12 months can be had, the total soared to 6,681,000 cases, or 200,430,000 dozen, an increase of 43,560,000 dozen.

"The egg business, which now is one of the greatest industries of the country and occupying the attention of market men, as well as producers, more than ever before, is of great concern in Ohio. It has established itself there in a firm way, and has ramifications throughout the state. Ohio has become one of the largest egg producing sections of the entire country.

Rid Hens & Chicks of Lice and Mites

A Few Drops of Wonderful New Remedy in Drinking Water Does It—No Dusting, Spraying or Greasing.

Any poultry raiser can easily and quickly clean out Lice and Mites by using a new Remedy recently discovered by a Kansas City Chemist and called Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy.

All that is necessary is to occasionally put a few drops of this amazing remedy in the fowl's drinking water. It renders them immune from the attack of all bloodsucking parasites, as these pests positively will not stay on a fowl taking this remedy.

It also acts as a splendid Tonic and Blood Purifier, as well as increasing egg production and growth, for with these pests eliminated, hens lay better and young stock grows faster. It is positively guaranteed not to affect the meat or eggs.

The manufacturers of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy are anxious to get it quickly introduced among poultry raisers everywhere, and make this Special Introductory Offer. Send no money, just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 585, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you a regular full sized $1.00 bottle and will also send you free a big full sized (double strength) $1.00 package of Imperial White Diarrhoea Remedy, the standard, time-tested remedy. Pay the postman only $1 and a few cents postage when both packages are delivered. Any time within 30 days, if you are not satisfied with results, just say so and your money will be refunded.

HUNT FOR KIDD TREASURE ENDED

Hoosier Home From His Hopeless Quest of Pirate's Gold.

Pursuing the trail of Captain Kidd is a fruitless pastime, in the opinion of J. P. Dunn, who has just returned to Indianapolis after a romantic quest of buried treasure in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Backed by a group of hard-headed Hoosier business men, Dunn, who formerly was City Controller of Indianapolis, set out more than three months ago to seek the traditional "lost" Spanish gold mine and, incidentally, to investigate mineral deposits of the West Indies.

Now he is back, bronzed by the tropical sun and smiling, but of the opinion that it is "not worth while" to seek Captain Kidd's gold.

Dunn visited the old monastery at San Almuerzo De Macoris and delved into ancient manuscripts setting forth the legend of the lost treasure. In looking over the time-worn records, Dunn said, he was assisted by Padre Huervos Pasatros, who is in charge of the archives.

The documents inspected related the story as told by a native woman, Almaceresta, said to have been a passenger of the galleon Isabel La Catolica, which was captured by Captain Kidd. The pirate chief, according to the record, was believed to have looted the "lost" mine and to have transferred the gold from the La Catolica to another vessel, in which he set out to find a safe hiding place for the treasure. Some treasure-seekers, Dunn recalled, have traced this voyage to a point on the New Jersey coast.

Notwithstanding that, so far as uncovering any buried treasure was concerned, Dunn's quest was without result, and that the traces of manganese he found in the islands were not sufficient to warrant exploitation, Dunn reports he "thoroughly enjoyed" the expedition.

GASOLINE NOW MADE FROM OIL WASTE

C. P. Bowie, petroleum engineer attached to the U. S. bureau of mines, announced recently secret experiments conducted for three years have revealed a process for extracting gasoline from asphaltum, oil shale, oil waste, tar and tar with "below grade" oil.

French Will Start Wet Drive in U. S.

Beware, ye prohibitionists! French wine producers are after your scalps.

Incensed at the law of prohibition, which excludes French wines from the United States, a huge campaign has just been started in France in favor of wine.

Reporters have been charged to get information from the States as to the best possible way of starting propaganda there with a view to obtaining permission to export French wines into the country.

Thousands and thousands of pamphlets and huge quantities of printed matter are to flood the States pending the wine flood, it is stated.

Prohibitionists will be told the injury they are causing to thousands of people who are now deprived of the "beneficial and hygienic beverages of France."

SAYS U. S. WILL HELP AT GENOA

Lady Astor Tells Editors Our Help at Genoa Will Be Needed.

Lady Astor told editors and publishers of the United States at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press that America would yet join the conference at Genoa.

"I believe America can show the way to peace," she exclaimed fervently amid a gale of applause.

The reference to Genoa was but one of a score of subjects touched upon by the Virginia-born member of the British house of commons in a breezy address on mother love and practical politics that held the close attention of her auditors in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

She apologized for her recent remarks against the bonus. "I forgot I was a British member of parliament, and I spoke as a Virginian. I seem to have worried some people," she said, "but perhaps these people are not 55 like I am."

Touching on politics she said:

"I suppose many of you are desperately set against women coming into politics and I don't blame you. I am sorry for you. I think sooner or later you will see that we are perfectly right to want to come into public life.

"I wish from the bottom of my heart that America was at Genoa. I want America to be at Genoa because I believe that we in America can show all countries the quickest way to peace after the war. I think that America will go to Europe yet, because I think she will see she has got to go. She will have to go because the whole of the earth looks to America for a moral lead.

"The whole of the world needs America. You will say 'well, there is no parallel in Europe.' No, it may not be a parallel, but the panacea is the same in all countries. You can only overcome evil with good."

In discussing the press she said: "The press of a country is a little different from ambassadors. We send our ambassadors and they can interpret their government's side, but the press can even go further. They can interpret the different peoples. And that is why the Associated Press has been, I think, really one of the greatest agents for progress that we have known in our generation. You cannot realize how great that responsibility is."

HUNT FOR RARE ANIMAL FAILS

Pre-Historic Creature Is Not Located Where Sheffield Says It Lives.

Martin Sheffield's famous plesiosaurus, if it ever existed, appears to have fled to parts unknown. The expedition recently sent from Buenos Aires under the leadership of Emilio Frey has been unable to locate the animal after many nights of watching and hunting around the lake near Esquiel. As a last resort, Frey exploded 11 cartridges of dynamite in the lake, hoping this would force the pre-historic animal to the surface. This effort was without result, and the expedition is returning empty-handed.

The only evidence obtained which might support Sheffield's story were stories told by the Indians. They said they had seen in the lake an animal "as big as four ponchos," the poncho being an Indian unit of measurement.

Professor Clementi Onelli, director of the Buenos Aires zoological garden explained that the lake visited by the expedition searching for a plesiosaurus was not the same lake where Martin Sheffield asserted that he had seen some unknown monster.

MARY GARDEN TO GO ON CONCERT TOUR

Mary Garden, who recently resigned as director of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., will go on a tour of American concert stages this Fall, it has been announced by Charles L. Wagner, concert manager.

"Miss Garden," he said, "has been under a contract with me for several years. She plans to spend the Summer in Europe but I can say definitely that she will go on a concert tour next Fall."

BAFFLED BY PROBLEM OF LIFE, NICK CARTER AUTHOR KILLS SELF

Frederick Van Rennesselar Dey, 61, originator of the "Nick Carter" detective stories, shot himself to death in his room in the Hotel Brozell, New York city.

His body was found by Charles E. MacLean, managing editor of the firm of Street & Smith, who first published the famous Nick Carter tales, who had hurried to the hotel after Ormond G. Smith, president of the firm, received from Mr. Dey a letter announcing his intention.

A similar letter received by Major Joseph Caccavajo, a consulting engineer and old time friend of Mr. Dey, read thus:

"Dear Joe: — This will rather shock you, but I am sending it to you just the same, because I want you for old time's sake to do some thing for me after I have gone.

"For I'm 'going west' by the quickest route within a few hours after I post this. Things have gone to smash with me, and I'm just tired out, and want to try the long sleep.

"It's no sudden decision. I'm doing it because I think it for the best for all concerned; and I can't stand the thought of growing old and becoming a burden."

The letter ended with a request to Maj. Caccavajo to help get an aged brother, Warren S. Dey, 76, into a home. It was dated April 21. The note to Deputy Commissioner Faurot read:

Please Help Hattie.

"Dear old Joe:—Please forgive me, and please be good to and help Hattie, my wife. I can't stand the gaff, Joe, so I'm going out. Everything is going to smash, and I'm with it."

The clear handwriting of these letters, and the fact that Mr. Dey had apparently been in perfect health and spirits, made the reason for the suicide difficult to determine. The testimony of friends is that Mr. Dey, like many of his literary confreres, was over generous with his money and careless in financial matters.

Mr. Dey lived with his wife in Nyack, N. Y.

Mr. Dey was a prolific writer, and many picturesque anecdotes are told of him. He used to pour out long stories of adventure to listening shorthand stenographers while walking down a country road, and it is said that he never knew himself how a story was going to end.

Used Women's Names.

Mr. Dey originally intended to be a lawyer, but gave up his practice in 1887, when in the full swing of literary creation he wrote novels under the pen names of women—Bertha M. Clay, Marian Gilmore and others.

"I made Nick as good as a Rollo or an Oliver Optic hero, but I did not make him goody-goody," Mr. Dey said once. "He never took a drink, he never smoked a cigaret or swore. He was always trying to reform the young crooks.

"Crime did not pay in the Nick Carter books, nor did they ever contain triangle stuff. I never in my life wrote a Nick Carter that I would be ashamed to read aloud to a Bible class."

The total number of Nick Carter stories from Dr. Dey's pen has been given as 1,076, and roughly computed this means 40,000,000 words.

Flays Free State

Rory O'Connor, INTL.

Rory O'Connor, member of the "extreme section" of DeValera's followers, flayed the government of the new Irish Free State as established by Michael Collins, in a speech at Dublin. In defiance of a warning from the provisional government, the Irish Republican army paraded through Dublin streets. It was during the parade that O'Connor made his speech.

MEXICAN PAPERS REVEAL HISTORY

Old Editions Printed in English Tell of Civil War Heroes.

Organization of the "Society of Old Timers of Mexico," recruited from Americans and Britishers who have resided in Mexico for more than 20 years, has revealed some interesting history in connection with the activities of English-language newspapers since the republic was founded.

The Masonic Monitor, devoted to the cause of Masonry, was the first newspaper printed in English to appear in Mexico after its independence was achieved. It was founded in 1826 and edited by Rev. Joseph Poinsette, the United States minister to Mexico.

The first newspaper of general information to make its appearance was the American Star, founded by Bernard and Brennan in Vera Cruz during the occupation of that city by General Winfield Scott. When the American forces moved to Mexico City the American Star followed.

Some interesting data may be obtained from the files of this paper. Frequent reference is made to the social activities of Captain Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant who, judging from the society columns, were well known throughout the capital. "Parson" Jackson, who during the Civil war achieved greatness as the immortal "Stonewall," also broke into print frequently.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the English-language newspaper ever founded in the republic was the Mexican Herald, whose first issue appeared in 1895. It fell afoul of the Carranza administration in 1916 and its editor, Paul Hudson, closed up shop.

Throughout the past 20 years numerous trade papers have appeared, some lasting only a few months and a few several years. The latest effort to print a substantial newspaper in English has been made by Felix Palavicini, editor of El Universal, who last June started The Mexican Post, which aims to give an American slant to Mexican news.

JUSTICE AGENT IS DISCHARGED

Sleuth Who Gave Out War Contract Data Fired by Daugherty.

W. O. Watts, special agent of the department of justice, has been dismissed from the government service "for good and sufficient reasons," Attorney General Daugherty announced.

The announcement of the dismissal was made at the capitol through the making public of a letter to Mr. Watts from Assistant Attorney General Holland which declared that the action was taken because of "disloyalty to the department."

At the same time there was made public a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Watts to the department, which said that the dismissal had been occasioned by his supplying Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, with information on which the latter attacked the department in a speech in the house.

"I ordered Watts to be discharged; that's all I want to say about it," Attorney General Daugherty said.

A moment later, however, the attorney general said in reply to a question that whatever congress might think "doesn't worry me a minute."

The order of removal, signed by Mr. Holland, said the step was taken "inasmuch as you have knowingly and willfully violated the rules of the department which, as you must be aware, constitutes a breach of trust."

In his memorandum to the department which it was said was submitted under orders, Watts said he had given information to Mr. Johnson regarding prosecution of war cases and that he had been "actuated in the public interest" in so doing, because of the connection the information had with the proposed promotion of Major Lancelot M. Purcell of the quartermaster corps.

SOVIET GIVES GOLD, GEMS TO POLAND UNDER TREATY

Gold bars, diamonds and other precious stones valued at 10,000,000 gold rubles, or approximately $5,000,000 have been received by the Polish government from Soviet Russia in lieu of rolling stock due Poland by virtue of the Riga peace treaty of 1921. This is the second instalment, the first payment of gold and precious stones having been made last December. The shipment came in special cars convoyed by armed guards and upon its arrival in Warsaw the gold and stones were placed in vaults of the Polish government bank.

REDS ENCOURAGE U. S. TRADESMEN

Soviet Officials to Cut Red Tape to Obtain Commercial Contact.

Soviet Russia is ready to waive numerous technicalities and make it extremely easy for representatives of big American firms to reach Moscow if they have serious intentions and actual financial backing, but is more or less "fed up" with American promoters, George Chitcherin, commissar for foreign affairs, told the Associated Press correspondent in an interview.

When the correspondent told Mr. Chitcherin that many American business men desiring to reach Russia lost much valuable time because of the red tape, the commissar said Russia had to be careful whom she let in but was not trying to thwart those with legitimate business.

"We have had painful experiences with persons representing themselves as having big backing and in reality having none," he added; "so we have to investigate the applications for admittance. But if persons representing really big concerns and having serious intentions want to visit Russia, it will not even be necessary for them to apply in person to one of our legations or missions for a vise. They can save valuable time by conducting these preliminaries through their representatives abroad.

"Prompt economic reconstruction of Russia and the world is not possible without American participation," he continued. "For example, there are great concessions awaiting capital in Siberia, particularly along the Obi and Irkutsk rivers. Timber, coal and iron ore are there and in many places there is excellent soil and good climate. Only American capital could or would undertake such a magnificent, worthwhile task as the development of this country. It is a task for American pioneer spirit, opening up a new country when America itself has no more great openings for pioneers."

JAPAN'S BOYS TO GO THIRSTY

First Prohibition Law of Nippon Bars Minors From Drinking.

The closing hours of the 45th session of the Japanese Diet brought the enactment of the first prohibition law in the "land of cherry blossoms," where heretofore there has been no legal restraint in selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors. The law prohibits the sale of liquor to minors—persons under 21 years, or 20, according to the Western method of reckoning. A fine of approximately $5 is to be assessed on those convicted of violating the law.

Passage of the bill by the house of peers marks the first success of prohibition elements in Japan and ends the fight waged in the Diet for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Sho Nemoto, a W. C. T. U. worker, who was educated in the United States, has introduced this bill in the upper house at every session since 1899. A few years ago it obtained a favorable vote in the house of representatives and continued to do so at every session since, but prior to this year the house of peers held aloof from interfering in such a matter.

Enforcement of the law is another question, for it is difficult to see how the authorities are going to prevent waitresses in restaurants from sipping beer with their customers, or how they are going to enter houses of entertainment and force youthful geisha girls to forego their customary cups of "sake" with their guests. The police say they are going to try public enforcement but have announced that there will be no interference at marriage ceremonies. This is, indeed, kind of them, for very often both bride and groom are minors, and to unite them it is necessary that each drink "sake" three times from three different ceremonial cups.

AGONIES OF DENTISTRY REMOVED BY GAZOTHERM

Intending visitors to the dentist in the near future will have no fear of that person if the gazotherm, the invention of a French scientist, is approved by the dental profession.

The apparatus, devised by Dr. C. Guebel, Parisian dentist, renders the sufferer oblivious even to the prodding of pointed instruments and the grinding horror of the drill on a decayed tooth, yet without depriving him of consciousness.

Oxygen is projected by the gazotherm upon the gum first at a temperature equivalent to blood heat, and gradually the temperature is lowered until the tissues become insensible. When the work is finished the process is reversed and the flesh is gradually brought back to normal.

New Style for Lords

Admission of women to the house of lords is followed by the news that a special style of coronet will be made for the peeresses.

Our China Trade Grows

Importation of American goods into China is expected to break all records this year.

FREE FROM DREAD OF PILES NOW

Resident of Toledo, Ohio, Says He Was Entirely Cured By Simple Home Treatment.

After suffering from Piles many years, Mr. W. B. Moorhead, Toledo, Ohio, was restored to health by the remarkable discovery of W. R. Darlington, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Moorhead writes:

"I received your ten days' trial Pile Remedy and took it according to directions. It certainly did the work satisfactorily and now I feel entirely cured."

Thousands of others have had equal success with this wonderful treatment. So confident is Mr. Darlington that his treatment will cure any case of Piles—chronic or acute—no matter how long standing—that a big $2.00 treatment will be sent absolutely Free on request. Simply write Mr. Darlington, 441 Kuro Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free treatment will be mailed by return parcel post under plain wrapper. Costs nothing if it does not cure. Write today, giving age, description of case and how long afflicted.

ALL BOBBED OUT

Club Head Says Short Hair Mania Is Cause of Idleness in Town Where Decorations Were Made for Old-Fashioned Coiffure.

Bobbed hair and its prevalent popularity was blamed for the continued reign of unemployment in Leominster, Mass., by Edward J. Driscoll, president of the Chamber of Commerce, when he declared the unemployment situation there was worse now than it was Jan. 1. He said the mania for bobbed locks greatly decreased the demand for combs, hair pins and barrettes which constitute Leominster's chief industry.

WEEKS PLEADS FOR BIG ARMY

Secretary Says Nation Is Threatened if Proposed Cut Made.

The 115,000 enlisted strength army bill passed by the house provides a military structure "below the safe minimum requirements" of the nation, Secretary Weeks told the senate appropriations committee in urging that appropriations for the next fiscal year permit a force of 13,000 officers and 150,000 men.

Should the house proposals prevail, he added, not only would the regulars suffer but overseas garrisons would be "inadequate" and the development of "citizen components of our national defense system would be seriously checked."

"I am aware of no issue that at the present time threatens to involve us in international complications," Mr. Weeks said. "There is no evidence of foreign designs against us. We must, however, recognize that throughout the greater part of the world a condition of instability prevails which renders the permanence of world peace uncertain.

"It is certain that to remain weak and unprepared in the face of such a situation is to invite aggression. It is, moreover, essential not only that we maintain a reasonable state of preparedness but that it should be a matter of international knowledge that we are so prepared."

The army needs "stability" more than anything else, Mr. Weeks said, recounting the double cut in the strength of the force made last year and the consequent reorganizations required.

Mr. Weeks said that although abolishment of gas warfare might come by international agreement "it would be fatal for us to give up experiments and investigations which were conducted during the war and have been carried on since" until that moment had arrived.

SOVIET BUYS FOUR LARGE LOCOMOTIVES FROM GERMANY

Four of the largest locomotives ever bought by the Soviet government arrived in Moscow recently from Germany, each weighing 96 tons.

While a certain amount of section work has been done on nearly all lines under the Soviet regime, foreign railroad experts say the railroad beds are badly in need of repair everywhere and much will be done this Summer if Russia's railways are to be kept in running order.

Uric Acid Treatment

85c Bottle (32 doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, with aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—**worn out** before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong and well. Get rid of the pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney trouble **caused by Acids.**

Get more sleep. If your rest is broken half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the comfort and strength this treatment gives.

Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and all other ailments due to excessive acid, no matter how chronic or stubborn, yield to The Williams Treatment.

Send this notice and 10 cents to pay part cost of postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., W-2414 P. O. Bldg., East Hampton, Conn. We will send you an 85c bottle (32 doses) free, by parcel post. No further obligation on your part. Only one free bottle to any family or address.

Takes 10 Years From the Age

Graying hair ages a young face and makes you seem middle aged even when it is premature. Restore it to its original natural color and appear younger. This is simple, sure and safe, no risk of the stringy, sticky, freakish hair which is made from Nothing is

natural color of your hair. Simply close a lock in your letter and have it corrected on single lock and results. Then get full size bottle from druggist or direct.

Mary T. Goldman,
1668 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me your FREE test offer of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. The natural color of my hair is jet black....black or dark brown....light brown, dark brown....medium brown....auburn....golden brown....blonde....gray....
Name .....
Address .....
Please print your name and address plainly.

TURKISH WOMAN IS MADE LIEUTENANT FOR BRAVERY

A Turkish woman has been given the rank of lieutenant in the nationalist army earning her promotion in action against the Greeks, says an Angora dispatch. This is the highest rank ever held by a Turkish army by a woman.

Fatma, the lady in question, was a corporal when she led a party composed almost entirely of women in an attack upon the enemy's lines and returned with 25 prisoners including an officer.

WOMEN! DYE THINGS NEW IN "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Just see "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and then perfect home dyeing is sure, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 4 Olive St., B-80, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having found relief that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their trouble by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address and she will gladly send you full particulars and valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

You Can Get Rid of

PILES

6 Day Treatment Free

Hundreds have avoided the surgeon's knife and thousands more have rid themselves of piles quickly by taking Dr. Leonhardt's Hemo-Vive internal treatment. Let us send you proof. Send no money, just your name and address to Dr. Leonhardt Co., 40 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and six days' treatment will be promptly mailed you free of any charge whatever.

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DR. THOMAS E. GREEN
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